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NASSAU-SUFFOLK REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
YEAR II

COASTAL ZONE
INFORMATION CENTER

VOLUME II

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COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

COASTAL ZONE
INFORMATION CENTER

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15 June 1977

Task 6.1

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Public Participation

Public participation in CZM and OCS work elements undertaken by the NSRPB pursuant to Agreements D 93967 and D 93781 between NYSDOS and NSRPB has been fulfilled through the continued use of the Citizens Participation Committee (CPC), Regional Marine Resources Council (RMRC), through the establishment of a Dredging Advisory Council (DAC), and through numerous staff speaking engagements at meetings sponsored by organizations other than the NSRPB.

Citizens Participation Committee

The CPC was established in May of 1975 to review and make recommendations on the CZM work performed by the NSRPB pursuant to a one year agreement (D 88681) between the NSRPB and NYSDOS. The topics that were of primary concern at the eight CPC meetings held during this first year CZM effort (CZM Year I) were the selection of CZM goals and objectives, the determination of criteria for the delineation of coastal zone boundaries, and the review of local plans and ordinances.

The CPC has continued to function during CZM Year II in a manner similar to that during CZM Year I. Through its critical reviews and comments, the CPC members have helped shape CZM program recommendations to more accurately reflect the public's needs and desires for using coastal areas. The CPC serves not only as a channel for the receipt of critical reviews and comments, but also for the dissemination of CZM and OCS information to the public and to local officials. The NSRPB has had guest speakers and has shown several films at the CPC meetings in order to update and broaden the knowledge base of the CPC membership on current CZM and OCS subject matters unfamiliar to CPC members. The CPC has therefore facilitated the exchange of ideas between the NSRPB staff and the public, and has also served to inform the CPC members of current CZM and OCS issues and developments.

Striving for a balanced approach in the formation of the CZM and OCS programs, the NSRPB sent nearly 300 notices of the first CPC meetings for both CZM

Year I and II to a broad cross section of the public that included public officials, public agencies, environmental/conservation organizations, industry representatives, recreational organizations, academic representatives, and concerned citizens. In addition, local radio stations and both Long Island and New York metropolitan area newspapers were notified of these meetings.

Although a core group of approximately 20 to 30 individuals attends the CPC meetings on a fairly regular basis, the composition of the CPC varies from meeting to meeting. (A list of those participating in the CPC is shown in Appendix A.) When meeting agenda items are of concern to a particular interest group, a strong turnout at the CPC meetings is assured. Everyone who has attended or expressed an interest in participating in the CZM and OCS programs has been maintained on a mailing list and sent meeting notices and agendas of subsequent CPC meetings. (Notices, agendas, and minutes of CPC meetings are contained in Appendix B .) The composition of the membership at the 18 monthly CPC meetings held to date is illustrated in Figure 1.

The NSRPB staff and the members of the CPC decided that the informal unstructured CPC organizational format adopted during CZM Year I should be continued under CZM Year II. This "open house" arrangement has facilitated the rapid involvement of a broad range of citizen interests into the CZM/OCS planning process.

There is no designated voting membership or elected chairman in the CPC. All those attending a meeting may vote. Various senior NSRPB staff members chair the CPC meetings. The practice of according equal voting status to all present has put a premium on attendance and has served to maintain a high level of interest and participation. The lack of a designated voting membership has also eliminated interest group squabbling over representation. However, the ever changing size and composition of the CPC membership has led to the reopening of issues that were thought to have been resolved at the previous meetings. This was especially true with the development of goals and objectives for both the CZM and OCS programs.

Figure 1 - Composition of CFC Attendance

Meeting Category	CZM Year I										CZM Year II									
	1 5/13/75	2 6/10/75	3 7/1/75	4 8/5/75	5 9/2/75	6 10/7/75	7 11/18/75	8 3/5/76	9 8/11/76	10 9/15/76	11 10/15/76	12 11/10/76	13 12/8/76	14 1/19/77	15 2/16/77	16 3/23/77	17 4/13/77	18 5/18/77		
Environmental/Conservation	10	10	9	7	5	5	7	7	8	4	4	2	3	4	5	5	6	1		
Developers/marine contractors	-	-	1	4	3	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	-	1	-		
Gov't. agencies	12	8	6	5	12	6	6	7	10	6	10	7	6	11	4	8	11	10		
Elected officials	3	3	1	4	3	3	1	2	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	1		
Oil industry & utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1		
Commercial fishermen	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	3		
Recreation/sportsmen	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	7		
Academic	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	-	1	1		
League of Women Voters	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	4	3	1	2	1		
NSRPS staff	8	3	7	7	6	5	4	3	8	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	6	5		
Interested citizens	4	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	2	3	1	1	6		
Total Meeting Attendance	42	28	29	32	33	23	22	24	38	22	29	22	19	32	24	22	36	36		

The initial CZM Year II CPC meetings were devoted principally to the review and discussion of OCS related issues. Citizen input played a significant role in the development and refinement of the OCS related goals and objectives. Since the beginning of 1977 the CPC has concentrated most of their attention to the selection of GAPC's and to the review of the NSRPB's Marine Fisheries Subplan. The CPC has also been active in reviewing and commenting on the following topics presented to it by NSRPB staff members:

1. NSRPB's detailed work statements for both CZM and OCS activities - contained in minutes of 8/17/1976 CPC meeting.
2. Onshore facilities required at various stages of OCS oil and gas development - text of presentation attached to minutes of 8/17/76 CPC meeting.
3. Draft EIS for OCS lease sale #42 covering Georges Bank area - staff summary review attached to minutes of 11/10/76 CPC meeting.
4. Refinement of primary and secondary coastal zone boundaries - contained in minutes of 9/15/77 CPC meeting.
5. Water capability classification system - contained in minutes of 2/16/77 CPC meeting.
6. Local government regulations concerning CZM - attached to minutes of 4/13/77 CPC meeting.
7. Land and water uses having a direct and significant impact on coastal waters - attached to minutes of 2/16/77 CPC meeting.

Whenever possible, guest speakers were invited to address the CPC on pertinent CZM/OCS topics. Mr. Greg Sovas, OCS Study Manager, NYSDEC, discussed at the 10/14/76 CPC meeting New York State's activities and programs relating to Atlantic Ocean OCS development; Mr. Tom Doheny, Deputy Director of the Dept. of Conservation and Waterways, Town of Hempstead, described at the 12/18/76 CPC meeting the Town's effort to rehabilitate the barrier beach dunes at Long Beach; and Dr. Fred Wolf, Professor

of Geology at Hofstra University, gave a slide presentation of the coastal processes occurring on Long Island at the 1/19/77 CPC meeting.

Presentations containing maps, diagrams, and slide and motion picture films were utilized by the NSRPB to both inform and interest the CPC about CZM and OCS issues. Two 16mm motion picture films were rented and shown to the CPC. "Onshore Planning for Offshore Oil: Voices from Scotland", produced by the Conservation Foundation, vividly portrayed to the CPC the onshore support activities and development that occur with each phase of offshore oil development and the effect on those who live and work along the coast. The EPA film entitled "The Outer City", which was filmed entirely on Long Island, documented the environmental changes occurring throughout the Island as a result of the rapid suburban development. A staff slide show depicting CZM/OCS issues in California was also presented to the CPC.

Regional Marine Resources Council

The RMRC, a committee of the NSRPB that meets approximately twice a month, has served as an additional medium for obtaining public participation in the development of the CZM/OCS programs. The RMRC has been most active in the review of the Marine Fisheries and Dredging Subplans.

Unlike the unstructured organizational format of the CPC, the RMRC has an appointed chairman, a vice chairman elected by the Council, 16 voting members serving 4 year terms, and advisory members from local, State and Federal agencies. Although advisory members are not eligible to vote, they are of great assistance to the Council by providing information on discussion topics, etc. The voting and advisory members of the RMRC are listed in Appendix C.

The objectives of the RMRC, under the general direction of the NSRPB, are as follows:

1. To develop as a long-range goal, a planning model for the optimal utilization of Long Island's marine resources:

2. To duly consider and advise on problems referred to the Council by the Board;
3. To duly consider other problems referred to the Council and deemed to be of sufficient importance for Council consideration;
4. To conduct briefings for the purpose of increasing the Council's understanding of marine environment problems and their alternative solutions;
5. To conduct a research program to develop means of improving the quality of environmental management through guidance of public policy, planning, decision and action; and
6. To establish and maintain communication with public or private interests with marine environmental concerns.

Notices and minutes of the following 12 RMRC meetings containing presentations and discussions on segments of the NSRPB's CZM and OCS work are included in Appendix D .

<u>Meeting Date</u>	<u>Subject Matter</u>
4/19/76	Review of CZM Year I work and overview of the proposed CZM Year II scope of work.
7/19/76	Preliminary discussion of the development of a Water Use Subplan and a Channel Dredging Subplan.
10/18/76	Staff presentation of status of various CZM work elements.
11/1/76	Staff presentation on review of draft EIS of OCS lease sale #42.
11/15/76	Preliminary discussion of the development of a Marine Fisheries Subplan for Nassau and Suffolk Counties.
1/17/77	Progress report on Navigation Channel Subplan and Marine Fisheries Subplan.
2/7/77	Presentation on the feasibility of utilizing locations in Nassau/Suffolk for OCS oil related onshore facilities. Progress report on Dredging and Marine Fisheries Subplans.
3/7/77	Progress report on Marine Fisheries Subplan.
4/4/77	Discussion of Marine Fisheries Subplan.
5/2/77	Discussion of Marine Fisheries Subplan.
5/16/77	Discussion of Marine Fisheries Subplan and status report on Dredging Subplan.

6/6/77

Progress report on Marine Fisheries Sub-
plan and presentation of Navigation Channel
and Spoil Disposal Guidelines

Dredging Advisory Council

The DAC, a special committee of the RMRC composed of government officials and academic representatives, has been active in the development of the Nassau/Suffolk Navigation Channel Subplan and will participate in the formation of the Nassau/Suffolk Comprehensive Dredging Subplan under CZM Year III. The DAC has had 9 meetings since August, 1976 and has produced the Water Capability System and updated and expanded the RMRC Navigation Channel Dredging and Spoil Disposal Guidelines.

The membership list and minutes of the DAC are included as attachments to the section entitled "Evaluation of Existing Local Water Use Plans for the Nassau/Suffolk Region".

Conferences and Staff Speaking Engagements

In an effort to familiarize and involve as large a segment of the public as possible with the CZM/OCS work undertaken by the NSRPB, staff personnel appeared as guest speakers at various organizational meetings other than those of the RMRC, DAC or CPC. Staff speaking engagements and staff participation at conferences are as follows:

- 10/13/76 - Participation in conference entitled "Management Solutions to Environmental Problems: Options and Alternatives (208 and CZM)" held at the Wave Hill Center, N.Y.
- 1/3/77 - Presentation to concerned citizens at Port Washington Library on CZM and the scope of the NSRPB CZM program.
- 2/12/77 - Presentation at conference on CZM entitled "Planning Issues for Westchester and the Region" held at SUNY at Purchase.
- 2/25/77 - Presentation on NSRPB's CZM program and the Marine Fisheries Subplan to over 100 members of the L.I. Fishermen's Association at their annual meeting in Hampton Bays.

2/2/77 Long Beach	Presentations at all 5 meetings which were sponsored by LWV of Nassau/Suffolk for the purpose of discussing the Nassau/Suffolk CZM issues and program. Copies of the meeting notices are included in Appendix E.
2/9/77 Manhasset	
2/15/77 Hauppauge	
2/18/77 Riverhead	
3/2/77 Wantagh	

3/22/77 - Presentation on offshore oil development and its implications for Long Island to the Massapequa Chapter of the American Association of University Women.

5/21/77 - Presentation on NSRPB CZM program to Concerned Citizens of Montauk.

Newspaper articles documenting staff speaking engagements and describing the NSRPB's OCS/CZM programs are contained in Appendix F .

APPENDIX A

MAILING LIST FOR CITIZEN PARTICIPATION COMMITTEE

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New York Daily News
220 E. 42nd Street
New York City, N.Y. 10017

New York Times
229 W. 43rd Street
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APPENDIX B

MINUTES OF CITIZENS PARTICIPATION

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

NASSAU-SUFFOLK REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD
H. Lee Dennison Office Building
Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Notice of Meeting

The New York State Dept. of State, through a development grant from the Office of Coastal Zone Management, NOAA, pursuant to section 305 of the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, has contracted the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board (NSRPB) to continue and expand its efforts in coastal zone planning to enable the State of New York and local governments to plan for the wise use of Long Island's coastal resources. The incorporation of potential Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) oil and gas activities into the overall Long Island coastal zone management planning process will be of particular importance to concerned citizens.

Public participation will play a major role in assisting the NSRPB in expanding and refining CZM goals and objectives to specifically include OCS related activities and in reviewing OCS issues, programs and plans. Additional aspects of the CZM program requiring citizen input will be outlined in a meeting to be held by the NSRPB on Tuesday, August 17, 1976 at 7:30 p.m. in the 12th floor Planning Department Conference Room, H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, N. Y. Elected and appointed officials, voting and advisory members of the Regional Marine Resources Council, the academic community, marine business and industry representatives, environmental organizations and concerned citizens are cordially invited to attend this meeting for the purpose of obtaining continued public participation and assistance in coastal zone planning. Additional meetings will be held to discuss at length other aspects of the CZM program.

Please indicate whether you will attend this meeting by phoning Ron Verbarg of the Regional Marine Resources Council staff at (516) 979 2935-2934.

Over

CITIZENS PARTICIPATION COMMITTEE
H. Lee Dennison Office Building
Hauppauge, New York

AGENDA
Tuesday, 17 August 1976

- I. NSRPB staff presentation on coastal zone management activities to be undertaken by the Board as a result of the second year CZM development grant.
- II. NSRPB staff presentation of the integration of Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) oil and gas issues into the coastal zone management planning process.
- III. Showing of film entitled, Onshore Planning for Offshore Oil: Voices from Scotland, dramatizing the onshore support activities that occur with offshore oil development and its effect on those who live and work along the coast.
- IV. Report on criteria for the selection of sites for OCS onshore support activities and bases.

Over

NASSAU-SUFFOLK REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD
H. Lee Dennison Office Building
Veterans Memorial Highway
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787
(516) 979-2935

Meeting Notice

There will be a meeting of the Coastal Zone Management/Citizens Participation Committee on Wednesday, September 15, 1976 at 7:30 p.m. in the 12th floor Conference Room, NSRPB office, H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, N.Y.

The following items are on the meeting agenda:

- I. Report on the Status of Current Staff OCS and CZM work.
- II. Discussion of the Criteria for the Selection of Areas of Particular Concern.
- III. Discussion of Additional CZM Goals and Objectives Relating to OCS Activities.

Please indicate your intentions of attending the meeting by phoning the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board staff at (516) 979-2934 or 2935.

Minutes of the NSRPB Public Meeting on Coastal Zone Management

A public meeting concerning the NSRPB-NYS Dept. of State CZM activities Contract was held on Tuesday, August 17, 1976 at 7:30 p.m. in the 12th floor Planning Dept. Conference Room, H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Hauppauge, N.Y. Dr. Koppelman, Executive Director of the NSRPB, presided.

Dr. Tanenbaum, Planning Coordinator for the NSRPB, discussed the following activities to be undertaken by the Board to fulfill the proposed NSRPB-NYS Dept. of State CZM Year II Contract:

1. finalize CZ boundaries
2. inventory areas of particular concern
3. evaluate local land use plans
4. evaluate federal and state interests
5. identify legal and institutional needs
6. expand public participation activities
7. assist in interagency coordination.

A detailed work statement, which was distributed at the meeting and included in the minutes as Attachment "A", describes the above mentioned activities and the products expected from these activities, the major tasks within these activities, the approaches and techniques to be utilized to accomplish these tasks; and the data and studies available. Dr. Tanenbaum stated that the criteria for the selection of areas of particular concern will be presented at the next CPC meeting.

The Coastal Zone Management Act Amendments of 1976 place three additional requirements on State CZM Plans. Dr. Tanenbaum said that States must develop a planning process for:

1. protection of and access to public beaches;
2. siting energy facilities; and
3. shoreline erosion control.

Mr. DeWitt Davies, Principal Planner, mentioned the recent reports financed by the Board on OCS oil and gas activities. The NSRPB has invested \$75,000 since 1974 on the following environmental and economic studies:

1. L.I. Oil Spill Trajectory Study
2. Potential Biological Effects of Hypothetical Oil Spills Occurring in the Nearshore Waters of L.I.'s South Shore
3. Probabilistic Trajectory Assessments for Offshore Oil Spills Impacting L.I.
4. Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf Energy Resources: Economic Implications for Long Island

5. The Oil Industry, the Dept. of the Interior and Public Policy for Energy
6. The Prediction of Oil Spill Movements in the Ocean South of Nassau and Suffolk Counties

The Board has been awarded a \$40,000 contract from the NYS Dept. of State to undertake the activities described in the detailed work statement, which was distributed at the meeting and is included with the minutes as Attachment "B". The activities contained in the OCS work statement along with the Water Use and Channel Dredging Plan being developed by the Regional Marine Resources Council will be integrated into the overall N-S CZM Plan.

A map showing the proximity of proposed oil and gas leasing areas to Long Island was distributed at the meeting and is included in the minutes as Attachment "C". The map indicates that the Baltimore Canyon lies 70 miles offshore of L.I. and only 40 miles from the N.J. coast.

A list of additional CZM goals and objectives relating to OCS activities was distributed at the meeting and is included as Attachment "D". Dr. Koppelman stressed that this list is in no way final or complete. It is merely intended to stimulate interest and to provide a basis for the discussion of a more complete list of goals and objectives at the next CPC meeting.

When the CZM Act was passed in 1972, national defense and OCS activities were specifically excluded from consideration in CZM Plans approved by the Secretary of Commerce. All other federal activities must be consistent with approved CZM Plans, once sign-offs on CZM Plans have been obtained from federal agencies. Dr. Koppelman feels that if a CZM Plan is to be complete, then it must consider the eventuality of OCS activities. Advance planning for OCS activities does not necessarily mean endorsement of OCS oil development, it merely allows N-S to prepare in advance for the possible development of onshore support facilities.

Mr. Vincent Balledda stated he was in favor of Atlantic offshore oil drilling in order to break the Arab control of a portion of the U.S. energy supply and revitalize the economy of the Northeast. Although Mr. Balledda is a member of both the NSRPB and the NCPC, he emphatically stated that his statement on potential Atlantic OCS development represents his personal view only and not that of the NCPC or the NSRPB. "The drilling area is far enough away and current offshore drilling technology is sophisticated enough to preclude any real danger to Long Island's wetlands and beaches," Balledda said. Planning cannot be done in a vacuum; we must consider the common good for both the Island and U.S.A., according to Mr. Balledda. (Mr. Balledda is the Republican candidate for Congress from the 6th Congressional District.)

Mr. Parthe asked whether the refinement of goals and objectives could still occur. Dr. Koppelman assured Mr. Parthe that any improvement in our already extensive list of goals and objectives is worth the effort.

The constant re-examination of goals and objectives at past CPC meetings, according to Mr. Kearney, severely limited the CPC's discussions on other important segments of the CZM Plan such as the determination of the coastal zone boundary. He requested that a long term agenda be established in order to avoid the re-opening of issues already discussed and voted upon by the CPC.

Dr. Koppelman stated that since the membership of the CPC is unstructured attendance will vary, and he would not want to short circuit discussion from various segments of the community, except for reasons of efficiency. He felt the goals and objectives deserved the time and effort spent on them because they represent the will of the people. The NSRPB was the only agency within the State to have such a definitive a list of goals and objectives, Dr. Koppelman added.

The determination of coastal zone boundaries will be re-examined and predicated on scientific information, according to Dr. Koppelman. Drawing upon the Land Use Capability System developed under the NSRPB-HUD contract (Integration of Regional Land Use Planning and Coastal Zone Science) the staff will be able to then develop site specific boundaries consistent with the capability of the natural resources.

Dr. Koppelman was asked by Mr. Kearney to explain the relationship between the Regional Marine Resources Council (MRC) and the CPC. The MRC, which was established by the NSRPB, is a non-salaried group having a more formal membership structure than the CPC. The MRC undertakes research at the request of the Board on specific problems affecting the coastal zone, such as dredging and erosion. The NSRPB staff and the MRC have been directed to prepare a definitive Channel Plan. The CPC will be given an opportunity to review and comment on the plan. The scope of work for the CPC will be much broader than that of the MRC, because the CPC will consider all aspects of CZM.

Mr. Newton wanted to know the likelihood of having onshore OCS support facilities located on the Island. Dr. Koppelman responded by saying that oil companies could make requests for siting of facilities in Nassau and Suffolk Counties and, in fact, an oil desulphurization plant had been proposed in Riverhead Town several years ago. Dr. Tanenbaum indicated that we will have a better handle on that question once we determine if locations exist on Long Island that meet siting criteria for onshore OCS activities.

A film produced by the Conservation Foundation entitled "Onshore Planning for Offshore Oil: Voice from Scotland," was then shown to the CPC. The film dramatizes the onshore support activities and development that occur with each phase of offshore oil development - exploration, development and production - and its effect on those who live and work along the coast. The film emphasizes the need for communities to plan in advance for OCS development in order to determine how they can best cope with onshore support facilities.

Dr. Israel Wilenitz, a chemical engineer and consultant to the Board, discussed in depth the onshore facilities required at various stages of OCS oil and gas development. The text of his report is contained in Attachment "E" of the minutes.

It was suggested that guest speakers from oil companies be invited to the CPC meetings to discuss their plans for both onshore and offshore OCS development. Mr. Davies suggested that we wait and contact only those oil companies that are successful bidders in the Atlantic OCS lease sale.

The next meeting of the CPC will be on Wednesday, September 15 at 7:30 p.m. All CPC meetings from then on will be held on the second Wednesday of each month.

The meeting adjourned at 10:15 p.m.

ATTACHMENT "A"

Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board Detailed Work Statement, CZM Year II

Activity No. 1 - Finalize Coastal Zone Boundaries

A. General Description

The Board will finalize coastal zone boundaries for the Nassau-Suffolk region, based upon the statewide system and the identification of additional data.

Products Expected

- Maps of the Nassau-Suffolk region showing the inland CZM boundary; the extent of the territorial sea; transitional and intertidal areas, salt marshes, wetlands and beaches; and all Federally owned lands.

B. Major Tasks (15 CFR 923.11)

Task 1.1 - Determine the inland boundary of the area to be subject to control under the management program. Delineate the extent of the territorial sea. Identify transitional and intertidal areas, salt marshes, wetlands and beaches. Identify all Federally owned lands, or lands which are held in trust by the Federal Government, its officers and agents in the coastal zone and over which the State does not exercise any control as to use.

Approach and Techniques

The Board will utilize coastal zone boundary criteria developed during the first year CZM effort to map the coastal zone boundary for the Nassau-Suffolk region. Intertidal areas, salt marshes, wetlands, and other coastal features will be identified and mapped from NYDEC Tidal Wetlands maps, aerial photographs, and other sources available to the Board. Field verifications will be made as necessary. Federally owned or controlled lands in the Nassau-Suffolk coastal zone will be identified from land ownership inventories previously compiled by the Board, and will be verified through discussions with State and Federal officials.

Data and Studies Available

- NSRPB, Coastal Zone Planning Elements: Coals and Boundaries
- OCZM, NOAA, "Boundaries of the Coastal Zone"
- NYDEC Tidal Wetlands Inventory Maps
- Proposed NYS Tidal Wetlands Regulations
- Aerial photos
- HUD Contract H-2050R environmental inventory report
- NSRPB, Inventory of Public Lands and Facilities, 1968
- Nassau and Suffolk County maps showing areas subject to CZM Zoning and Subdivision Review
- OCZM, NOAA, "Threshold Paper #1: Boundaries"
- CZM documents from other states as available

Activity No. 2 - Inventory Areas of Particular Concern

A. General Description

The Board will complete required work on the mapping and analysis of geographic areas of particular concern.

Products Expected

- Maps of geographic areas of particular concern within the Nassau-Suffolk coastal zone.

B. Major Tasks (15 CFR 923.13)

Task 2.1 - Inventory and designate areas of particular concern within the coastal zone.

Approach and Techniques

In designating areas of particular concern, the Board will select analyze, and modify available criteria in light of regional considerations, Federally identified factors (see 15 CFR 923.13(a)), and New York State and other guidance. Mapping will be based on aerial photograph interpretations, field observations, and resource inventory studies.

Data and Studies Available

- E.T.S. criteria for CAPC designation
- OCM, NOAA, "Threshold Paper #3 - CAPCs"
- Code of Federal Regulations Title 15, Sections 920 and 923
- Aerial photos and HUD Contract H-2050R environmental inventories
- NWSDEC, Areas of Particular Concern to the Preservation and Maintenance of Fish and Wildlife Populations in the Coastal Zone of Long Island, 1976
- Long Island Sound Study documents
- Local planning documents

Activity No. 3 - Evaluate Local Land Use Plans

A. General Description

The Board will evaluate local plans in view of land capability classifications and the identification of areas of particular concern.

Products Expected

- Maps of the Nassau-Suffolk coastal zone that indicate land capability classifications & memoranda explaining the land capability system, and the evaluation of local plans.

B. Major Tasks (15 CFR 923.12, 14, 16)

Task 3.1 - Develop and apply a procedure for defining permissible land and water uses within the coastal zone. Establish broad policies or guidelines governing the relative priorities which will be accorded in particular areas to at least those identified permissible land and water uses. Develop and apply standards and criteria for the designation of areas of conservation, recreational, ecological or aesthetic value for the purpose of preservation and restoration.

Approach and Techniques

The Board will utilize the Land Capability classification system developed by the Board under HUD Contract H-2050R and will apply the system, after appropriate expansion and refinement, to the Nassau-Suffolk coastal zone. Land Capability classifications will indicate

those areas designated for conservation, preservation, and restoration, and will take into consideration areas of particular concern identified by Task 2.1. Local plans will be reviewed for conformity with the assigned Land Capability classifications.

Data and Studies Available

- NSRPB, Integration of Regional Land Use Planning and Coastal Zone Science, 1976
- Long Island Sound Study documents
- NSRPB Comprehensive Development Plan
- Local land use plans and zoning maps
- OCM, NOAA, "Threshold Paper #2: Permissible Uses"
- Bureau of Economic Geology, University of Texas at Austin, Resource Capability Units - Their Utility in Land-and Water-Use Management with Examples from the Texas Coastal Zone, 1974

Activity No. 4 - Evaluate Federal and State Interests

A. General Description

The Board will review and analyze elements pertinent to regional facility and/or national interest considerations.

Products Expected

- Memorandum explaining the Board's technique for assuring adequate consideration of the national interest in the siting of facilities necessary to meet requirements which are other than local in nature
- Maps delineating identified areas of State and National interest within the Nassau-Suffolk coastal zone.

B. Major Tasks (15 CFR 923.15, 17)

Task 4.1 - Provide for adequate consideration of the national interest involved in the siting of facilities necessary to meet requirements which are other than local in nature. Determine uses of regional benefit.

Approach and Techniques

The Board will use criteria outlined in 15 CFR 923.15 and regional studies to identify facilities in the Nassau-Suffolk coastal zone necessary to meet requirements which are other than local in nature. Discussions will be held with State and Federal officials. Identified areas of State and National interest within the Nassau-Suffolk coastal zone will be delineated on maps.

Data and Studies Available

- Code of Federal Regulations Title 15 Section 923.15
- Bureau of Land Management AOCIS Environmental Impact Statements
- Regional Plan Association documents
- Tri-State Regional Planning Commission documents
- Fire Island Seashore Draft Master Plan
- Long Island State Parks Commission documents
- Brookhaven National Laboratories - Draft EIS
- OCZM, NOAA, "Threshold Paper #5: State-Federal Interactions and National Interests"
- Other data supplied by designated representatives of State and Federal agencies

Activity No. 5 - Identify Legal and Institutional Needs

A. General Description

The Board will prepare technical memoranda on particular program requirements and findings such as those pertaining to legal/institutional needs.

Products Expected

- A series of memoranda covering existing local, regional, and State controls over activities and uses in the Nassau-Suffolk coastal zone. These memoranda will also document the institutional arrangements and the powers required to control all land and water uses within the coastal zone.

B. Major Tasks (15 CFR 923.17, 21, 24, 25, 26)

Task 5.1 - Develop method to assure that local land and water use controls in the coastal zone do not unreasonably or arbitrarily restrict or exclude those uses of regional benefit. Identify a means for controlling each permissible land and water use and for precluding land and water uses which are not permissible. Document that the agencies and governments chosen to administer the management program have the authority to administer land and water regulations, control development in accordance with the management program and resolve use conflicts, and have available the power to acquire fee simple and less than fee simple interest in lands, waters, and other properties. Document that existing projected, and potential land and water uses within the coastal zone may be controlled by any one or a combination of identified techniques.

Approach and Techniques

The Board will compile and review local, regional, and State land and water use regulations covering the Nassau-Suffolk coastal zone. Regulations which unreasonably or arbitrarily restrict or exclude uses of regional benefit identified by Task 4.1 will be described, and remedial actions will be suggested. Additional powers needed to fully administer the management program, as well as the legal/institutional feasibility of providing those powers, will be described for various management structures.

Data and Studies Available

- NSRPB Inventory of laws prepared under HUD Contract H-20501
- NSRPB, Management Techniques for the Coastal Zone, 1973
- NSRPB, surveys conducted under Year 1 C/M effort
- OCZM, NOAA, "Threshold Paper #6: Organizations"
- OCZM, NOAA, "Threshold Paper #7: Authorities"

Activity No. 6 - Expand Public Participation Activities

A. General Description

The Board will strengthen and expand public information and participation activities to assure that the citizenry and local officials have a full opportunity to participate in the program development.

Products Expected

- Report outlining the activities and contributions of the Citizen Participation Committee and the Regional Marine Resources Council to the coastal zone management process.

B. Major Tasks (15 CFR 923.31)

- Task 6.1 - Notify and provide an opportunity for full participation in the development of the management program to public and private agencies and organizations which are liable to be affected by, or may have a direct interest in, the management program.

Approach and Techniques

The Citizen Participation Committee (CPC) established by the Board during Year I will continue to meet during Year II and will afford all interested public and private parties the opportunity to express opinions, make suggestions, and react to data and proposals presented by the Board. The CPC will be involved in the development of the management program outlined by activities 1 through 5. The Board will also receive input from the Board's Regional Marine Resources Council. Both the Council and the CPC will act as channels for the dissemination of CZM information to the public and to local officials.

Data and Studies Available

- OC2M, NOMA, "Threshold Paper #4: Public and Governmental Involvement"
- OC2M, NOMA, "Coastal Zone Planning Elements: Goals and Boundaries"

Activity No. 7 - Assist in Interspersed Coordination

A. General Description

The Board will assist the State in fulfilling Federal coordination requirements.

Products Expected

- Memorandum describing the mechanisms established for consultation and coordination between the designated management agency and local governments, interstate agencies, regional agencies, and statewide agencies.

B. Major Tasks (15 CFR 923.32)

- Task 7.1 - Establish an effective mechanism for continuing consultation and coordination between the management agency and local governments, interstate agencies, regional agencies and statewide agencies within the coastal zone
- to assure full participation of such local governments and agencies in carrying out the purposes of the management program.

Approach and Techniques

In addition to the activities of the Citizen Participation Committee and Regional Marine Resources Council, the Board will conduct briefings with those agencies and governments with jurisdiction over, or interests in the Nassau-Suffolk coastal zone. Revisions of the management plan will be made, as necessary, to reflect comments and criticisms made by relevant officials.

Data and Studies Available

- not applicable

ATTACHMENT "B"

Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board OCS Oil Study
Detailed Work Program

Activity No. 1 - Goals and Objectives

A. General Description

The Board will assist N.Y.S. in expanding and refining CZM goals and objectives to specifically include OCS related activities.

Products Expected

- Regional and local goals and objectives statements.

B. Major Tasks

Task 1.4 - Assist in evaluating goals and objectives statements; assist in preparation of draft goals and objectives pertinent to OCS activities; and conduct meetings and discussions, and use other means to obtain the viewpoints of regional and local officials, and other individuals and groups in order to integrate regional goals and objective statements with the CZM Program.

Approach and Techniques

CZM goals and objectives previously developed by the Board under Contract #D88681 will be evaluated and modified to include goals and objectives pertinent to OCS related activities. Viewpoints of regional and local officials and the Citizens Participation Committee (CPC) will be solicited and integrated into the existing CZM goals and objectives.

Data and Studies Available

- NSRFB, Coastal Zone Planning Elements: Goals and Boundaries, 1975
- Local planning studies
- Bureau of Land Management, The Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Development Process: A Background Paper for State Planners and Managers, 1976

Activity No. 2 - Information Sources and Requirements

A. General Description

The Board will assist N.Y.S. in identifying and reviewing existing information and data on OCS related activities.

Products Expected

- List of existing regional technical information and data related to OCS activities.

B. Major Tasks

Task 2.2 - Assist in the identification and assessment of existing regional information and data related to OCS activities.

Approach and Techniques

The Board will obtain and assess region-specific information and data from Federal, State, and local agencies, technical libraries, and oil industry sources.

Data and Studies Available

- Bureau of Land Management reports
- API reports
- USGS studies
- University libraries

Activity No. 3 - Public Participation

A. General Description

The Board will obtain public input on issues related to OCS development.

Products Expected

Report showing how regional CMR public participation process incorporates OCS interests.

B. Major Tasks

Task 3.2 - Establish a public "outreach and feedback" program of public meetings, conferences, workshops, public education and publication at the regional level.

Approach and Techniques

The Board will continue to follow its open door policy regarding the operation of citizens meetings which has been utilized to determine goals and objectives and boundaries of the coastal zone in the process of developing a coastal zone plan for Nassau and Suffolk Counties. The Board will expand the work of the CPC to include review and comment on OCS matters, and will integrate the CPC's response into the coastal zone plan. Elected officials in the Nassau-Suffolk region will be notified of these meetings. Minutes of CPC meetings will be made available to the public. The Board will continue to utilize the Regional Marine Resources Council as a vehicle for obtaining public input and disseminating information.

Data and Studies Available

- N/A

Activity No. 4 - Intergovernmental Process

A. General Description

The Board will identify and review existing regional and local plans and programs to determine the probable impacts of OCS development, and to establish a process that will permit it to work cooperatively with various levels of government.

Products Expected

- Catalogue of regional and local agency activities and programs related to OCS activities.
- Description of means used to coordinate regional and local agencies in development of State program covering OCS.

B. Major Tasks

Task 4.2 - Analyze regional and local plans, regulations and other pertinent programs and activities.

Approach and Techniques

The Board will catalogue regional and local agency activities and programs related to OCS development. The Board will identify and describe existing mechanisms used to coordinate activities related to OCS development.

Data and Studies Available

- Local law, plans, and descriptions of agency programs and responsibilities

Activity No. 5 - Federal Coordination and Interstate Cooperation

A. General Description

The Board will assist N.Y.S. in the review of Federal and interstate activities related to OCS development.

Products Expected

- Regional reviews and evaluations of Federal OCS activities.

B. Major Tasks

Task 5.4 - Assist in the review and evaluation of Federal actions concerning Outer Continental Shelf exploration and leasing.

Approach and Techniques

At the request of N.Y.S., the Board will provide timely review of Federal actions affecting the Baltimore Canyon and the Georges Bank regions. The Board will, as appropriate, make recommendations for the conduct of regulatory and research programs.

Data and Studies Available

- Adopted and Proposed Federal Regulations
- Bureau of Land Management reports
- Materials supplied by N.Y.S.
- Middle Atlantic Governors' Coastal Resources Council.
- Identification & Analysis of Mid-Atlantic Onshore OCS Impacts, 1976
- H.E.R.B.C. RALL Reports and API reports

Activity No. 7 - Analysis of Natural Resources

A. General Description

The Board will supply the results of oil spill trajectory studies that indicate the susceptibility of Long Island to oil spilled in The Georges Bank and Baltimore Canyon regions. An analysis of the factors which contribute to the stranding of oil on Long Island, and an inventory of natural resources susceptible to damage from stranded oil will also be provided.

Products Expected

- Onshore and near-shore baseline data, including maps and reports, which relate to oil spills and their possible impact.

B. Major Tasks

Task 7.6 - Assist in identification of critical natural resources in areas of the region which are particularly vulnerable to spilled oil.

Approach and Techniques

The Board will supplement natural resources studies conducted for CZM with information specific to the impacts of oil spills. Inventory maps of critical and susceptible resources will be prepared. Oil spill trajectory studies sponsored by the Board (see below) will be examined to determine which areas and resources are likely to be impacted in light of projected locations of oil transport and production activities.

Activity No. 8 - Analysis of Land and Water Uses

A. General Description

The Board will identify the various support operations required to service OCS and related onshore facilities, and will assess the feasibility of locating these facilities in Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

Products Expected

- A report on feasibility of utilizing places in the region as staging areas for OCS operations.

B. Major Tasks

Task 8.6 - Assist in determining the feasibility of utilizing places within the region as staging areas for OCS operations.

Approach and Techniques

The Board will review siting criteria for OCS support operations likely to be located in the N.Y. Metropolitan Region. These will be identified through literature review supplemented by interviews with government agency personnel, oil industry representatives, and consultants familiar with OCS operations. The siting criteria then will be used to identify potential Nassau-Suffolk sites for OCS related development. Board studies will be used to estimate the regional costs and benefits associated with these OCS support activities.

Data and Studies Available

- NSRPB, Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf Energy Resources: Economic Implications for Long Island, 1975
- NERBC, A Methodology for the Siting of Onshore Facilities Associated with OCS Development, 1976
- Interviews
- Existing land use studies

Data and Studies Available

- NSRPB, Potential Biological Effects of Hypothetical Oil Spills Occurring in the Nearshore Waters of Long Island's South Shore, 1974
- NSRPB, Determination of Biological Constraints on Coastal Water Quality, 1975
- NYS Tidal Wetlands Inventory
- Regional Marine Resources Council Research reports

Task 7.8 - Assist in the assessment of the factors which may contribute to oil spills that could occur in the region.

Approach and Techniques

The Board will supply N.Y.S. with oil spill trajectory information and other pertinent data that can be used in the assessment of the factors which may contribute to oil spills.

Data and Studies Available

- Marine Sciences Research Center, The Prediction of Oil Spill Movement in the Ocean South of Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York, 1975
- NSRPB, Probabilistic Trajectory Assessments for Offshore Oil Spills Impacting Long Island, 1974

Activity No. 9 - Legal and Institutional

A. General Description

The Board will analyze and evaluate the adequacy of present municipal controls regulating OCS impacts.

Products Expected

- Regional information and data that may be used in the development of legislative proposals to strengthen State and local regulations on OCS activities.

B. Major Tasks

Task 9.4 - Assist in the analysis of local controls and regulations within the region related to the development of the OCS.

Approach and Techniques

The Board will ascertain jurisdictional responsibilities and the adequacy of present regulations. Maximum use will be made of legal studies previously conducted by the Board.

Data and Studies Available

- NSRPS, Management Techniques in the Coastal Zone, 1975
- Collections of laws and codes

Activity No. 11 - Generic Study

A. General Description

The Board will assist N.Y.S. in the preparation of a generic study on the general impacts of an OCS program in the Atlantic and the possible benefits and costs to the citizens of the State.

Products Expected

- Contribution to a generic study which will outline the significant OCS issues and provide needed facts for discussion.

B. Major Tasks

Task 11.1 - Assist in the evaluation, from a regional perspective, of various scenarios and assumptions on most likely OCS activities in New York State.

Approach and Techniques

The Board will utilize the data bases for previous tasks to assist the State of New York in the preparation of the generic study. Alternative scenarios provided by the State will be reviewed in light of local plans and resource characteristics.

Data and Studies Available

- (See previous tasks)

Task 11.2 - Assist in the assessment, from a regional perspective, of environmental impacts of the alternative scenarios.

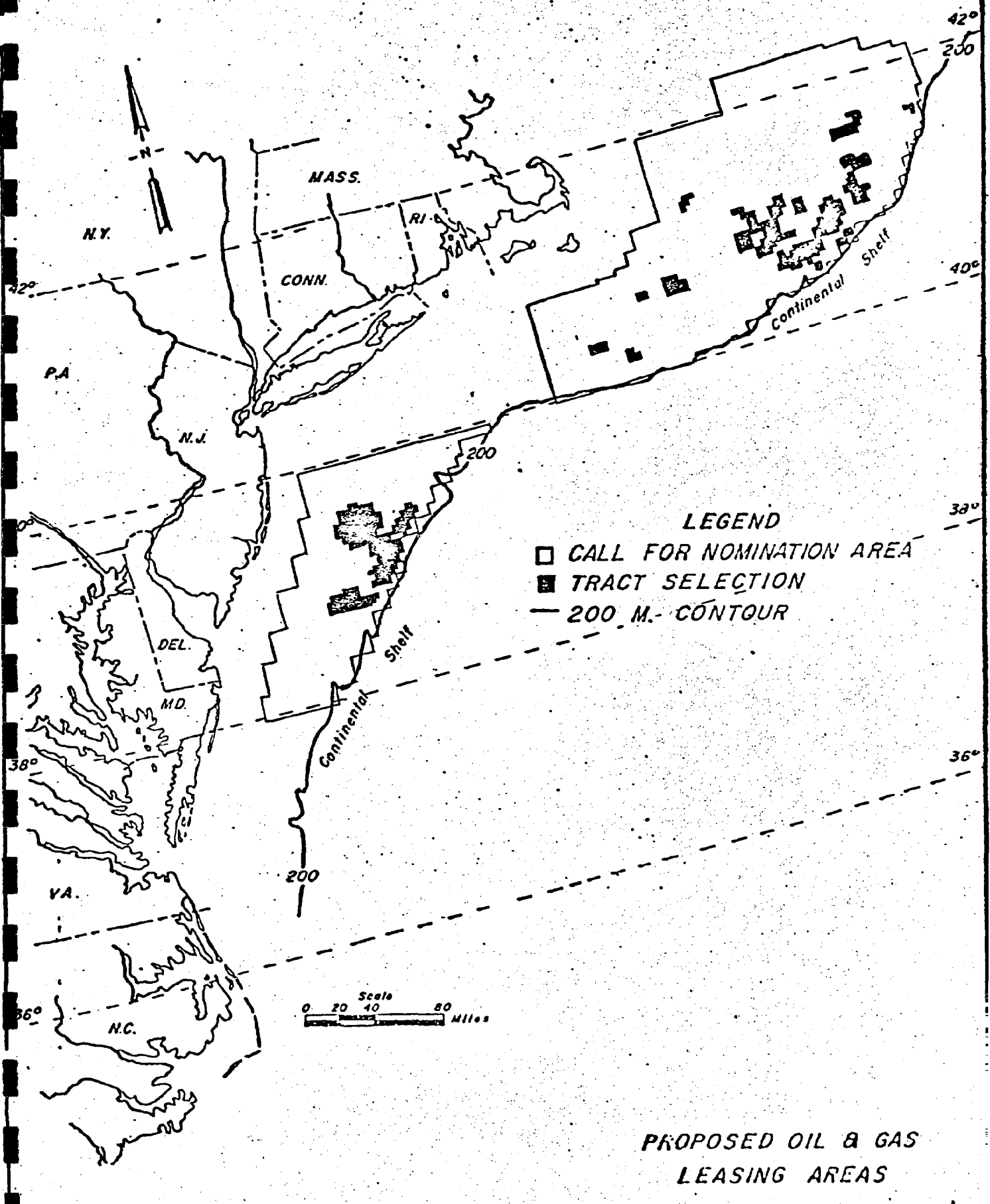
Approach and Techniques

The Board will assist N.Y.S. in the preparation of materials describing the probable environmental impacts of OCS related activities likely to be located in the Nassau-Suffolk region. The scope and nature of these materials will be such that they can be readily incorporated into the State generic study.

Data and Studies Available

- NSRPS, The Likelihood of Spills Resulting from Hypothetical Offshore Finds over the Development's Life, 1975
- (See previous tasks)

OCS LEASE SALES 40 AND 42



8/17/78

ADDITIONAL CZM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES RELATING TO OCS ACTIVITIES

Identify siting criteria for water dependent OCS-related activities and locate sites, if any, that meet those criteria.

Avoid uncontrolled proliferation of OCS facilities and indirect and induced growth by limiting development to a few carefully selected sites and requiring joint utilization of onshore OCS facilities.

Require oil companies and municipal planners to coordinate their planning efforts.

Minimize disruption of social structure and life style and minimize deterioration of existing economic activities, e.g., fishing, tourism, agriculture, which may compete with OCS-related industry for water, ports, land and labor force.

Consider acquiring public ownership of a few carefully selected areas and require all OCS-related activities to be confined to these areas.

Establish a channel plan, where necessary, to accommodate the potential increase in harbor activity associated with the transport of OCS materials and equipment.

Seek federal assistance for relieving the economic burdens placed on local and state governments because of increased costs during the early stages of OCS activities.

Ensure the ultimate restoration or adaptation of onshore OCS-related sites when they are no longer required for offshore work.

Regulate and monitor potential air, water, and noise emissions from OCS-related facilities and uses.

Improve surveillance and enforcement to prevent oil spills and discharges related to petroleum transport.

DRAFT

A Review of Onshore Facilities Associated With OCS Development

(Given at the Citizens Participation Committee meeting, held 7:30 p.m., Aug. 17, 1976, at the offices of the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board, Hauppauge, N.Y.)

What follows is a general description of all of the categories of on-shore facility that accompany offshore oil development. Whether or not any such facility would be considered for Long Island would be a matter of economic analysis by the oil companies, a subject not touched on in this talk.

The entire course of offshore oil development, in any given area, follows a sequence of four phases. These are:

- a. Exploration - during which oil and gas reserves are located.
- b. Development - during which all of the facilities required to extract, transport and process oil and/or gas are constructed.
- c. Production
- d. Distribution

The last-named phases are self-explanatory.

In actuality, there can be some overlap between phases. Development drilling (as defined later) will often continue after wells in the field are already in production. In addition, exploration might continue in the same general area as an already developed field.

The interrelationships between offshore and onshore activities are displayed in Figures 1, 2 and 3. In the figures, offshore activities are listed on the left, onshore ones on the right, and listed in the middle are events and decisions crucial to the entire operation. The phases are discussed in sequence.

EXPLORATION (Figure 1)

Activities can be divided into those that occur before the lease sale and those that occur after it. Before the lease sale, the government and private industry carry out basic geological and geophysical studies that may last for several years. These studies will have very little local impact. Geophysical studies (the collection of seismic, gravity and magnetic data) are carried out in a small research vessel of the order of 200 ft. long. It will use the normal port facilities for vessels of this size (e.g., large commercial fishing boats), but its impact on port traffic will be negligible.

Also before the lease sale, there will be two types of drilling activity, neither of them intended to find a "strike". Shallow drilling is carried out by the U.S. Geological Survey, to obtain data on subsurface characteristics, the physical properties of geological formations, the presence of any rock faults, the presence of any freshwater aquifers, and the chemistry

of sediments. The mobile drilling rigs used for this purpose are highly self-sufficient, and make no demands on local resources.

Private industry also carries out a very limited program of deep drilling to obtain information on the reservoir, the source rock, types of lithology and the ages of sediments. One mobile rig is required, for 3-4 months, during which time it must be serviced by two or three supply vessels from an existing harbor. These vessels, like the research vessel, are of the size of large fishing boats. Again, the impact on normal port traffic is negligible.

The equipment mentioned above is not constructed for any specific area, but is available for nation-wide exploration, or even world-wide.

After the lease-sale process, which takes 12-18 months, the oil companies which are the successful bidders engage in exploratory drilling to identify specific commercially viable fields. Each company in the area will be operating mobile rigs, and will be needing temporary onshore service bases. These must accommodate supply vessels up to 200 ft. long, of which there will be 2 or 3 per rig, and possibly more if the field is remote from shore. These boats are used for changing drilling crews, and transporting drilling supplies (i.e., mud chemicals, tools, etc.), and will require 15-20 ft. of water at the dock. A storage area of 3-5 acres per rig will be needed, adjacent to the dock, including covered storage of 10,000-15,000 sq. ft. Office space for supervisory and communications personnel can be provided in trailers.

There will be one helicopter per rig, for ferrying key personnel and special supplies. The heliport can be either at the temporary base, or at the nearest airport. At this stage, there is little or no local demand for housing, since the skilled drilling crews are organized on some such basis as two weeks on the rig and two weeks off, and for the latter period they usually return to their permanent homes.

The exploratory phase is short, less than a year, and the area must be able to tolerate such a short-term operation. As an example, in Port Manatee, Florida, two oil companies shared a temporary base for 5-6 months. There were two rigs, and they drilled a total of three holes. The base comprised 9 1/2 acres, and there were 32 employees, of whom 12 were local. In the period of occupation, \$1 1/2 million was paid out in salaries, services and materials.

The temporary base may be set up by the oil company or companies. However, quite often a base may be set up by a major supplier of drilling fluids or tools, who will provide free docking in exchange for the supply contract. In any case, the base is always located by the oil company, and as close as possible to the oil field.

DEVELOPMENT (Figure 2)

A permanent onshore service base will be required throughout this phase. Other onshore facilities that will be required for all or part of the phase are:

- a. Platform construction yards.

- b. Partial processing facilities.
- c. Pipeline landfalls.
- d. Pipe-coating yards.
- e. Gas treatment plants.
- f. Storage facilities.
- g. Marine terminals.
- h. Refineries.

Before proceeding with platform design and construction, the oil companies must make decisions on four interrelated strategies:

- i. Number, type, and location of platforms.
 - ii. Location of partial-processing facilities.
 - iii. Location of final-processing facilities.
 - iv. Method of transportation.
- i. and iii. affect platform design most strongly.

A. Strategies

i. Platforms

Unlike exploratory drilling, development drilling (i.e., the drilling of production wells) is conducted from fixed platforms attached to the seabed. They consist of a "jacket" section, fixed by pilings to the sea bottom and extending above the surface, a deck section attached to the top of the jacket, and various modules, such as drilling rig, production facilities, living quarters, etc., attached to the deck section. The actual configuration of the platform assembly depends on the nature of the field. The following factors will influence platform design:

- 1. Type of field: Is it an oil-field only, a gas-field only, or both oil and gas?
- 2. Location: i.e., is it far from shore, and how deep is the water?
- 3. Meteorological conditions: What is the local weather like? How self-sufficient must the installation be?
- 4. Characteristics of the sea bottom: Is it rocky, muddy, faulted?
- 5. Number of wells: How many wells are to be drilled on the platform, i.e., how rich is the field and over how long a period can it be exploited?

Fabrication of the platform takes 6-24 months, depending on the complexity of the selected configuration. The onshore construction yard is built by a fabricating company, on the basis of its own economic analysis of the

situation. The fabricator usually tries to secure a letter of intent from the oil company, before committing itself to establishing a yard. Such an installation requires direct access to deep water, in order to facilitate the shipping of the very large structures involved. Few such accesses are available in this locality; but, in any case, the distance between the platform construction yard and the placement site does not seem to be critical. However, platforms are assembled by derrick barges, which will require the services of supply vessels, and these in turn will utilize the onshore service base.

ii. Partial Processing Plant

Crude oil and natural gas are discharged from the well mixed with brine, which has to be removed. In addition, all crude oil contains some gas, and all natural gas contains some oil. When the production is mostly gas, it is called "non-associated". When the gas comes from a "gassy" crude, it is called "associated".

(If gas is found in non-commercial quantities, it is vented, or re-injected to maintain reservoir pressure. Flaring is not permitted.)

The preliminary processing steps required to separate gas from oil, and brine from both, is usually done on the platform. Theoretically, it might be more economical under some circumstances to do it onshore, but offshore partial processing is favored, the further the platform is from shore. Offshore processing represents no onshore impact.

iii. Final Processing Plant

These comprise oil refineries and gas treatment plants.

As far as oil is concerned, the intent is to substitute offshore oil for imported oil. If that were the only consideration, a new refinery is not indicated. Gas, on the other hand, is in short supply in the northeast. Gas (pre-treated on the offshore platform) would come ashore by pipeline, be subjected to final processing in gas plants, and then be fed into the distribution grid. Gas processing includes "sweetening" to remove sulfur compounds, compression and cooling to remove ethane, propane, butane, and higher hydrocarbons, and "stenching". The latter step is required in order to render any leaks noticeable. Purified natural gas is odorless, and stenching involves the injection of a strong-smelling agent, which is non-toxic.

iv. Method of Transportation

This refers specifically to bringing oil and/or gas ashore from the offshore field. For oil, the choice lies between pipeline and tanker (barge), depending on the size of the find and its distance from land. If the find is large and the distance short, the pipeline alternative is favored. For a well flow of 150,000-200,000 barrels/day for 10-15 years, pipelines 100-200 miles long are economically feasible.

Gas is always conveyed by pipeline. Liquefied natural gas is sometimes shipped in specially designed tankers. But the cryogenic liquefaction plant that would be necessary is not suitable for the offshore location.

Pipeline laying can cost \$1 million per mile. A pipelaying barge is 300-400 ft. long, employs about 200 in crew, and needs to be serviced by 4 or 5 material barges. A fleet of 5 to 7 tug boats would be needed to maneuver all these. If the line is being layed in less than 200 ft. of water, the lay barge would be followed by a jet barge, which is equipped to cut a trench for the pipeline to lie in. The jet barge has a crew of 35 and requires 2 tugs.

All these vessels have to be serviced by supply vessels, operating out of the shoreside service base.

B. Onshore Facilities

During the development phase, drilling materials, crew transportation, and support services are needed, just as in the exploration phase. However, as many as 50 wells can be drilled from one platform, so the scale of activity is considerably increased.

Service bases require dockspace, warehousing, office and parking space. 500-1000 ft. of dockside are required, with a channel depth of not less than 15 ft. Total acreage will run 30-50 acres.

While such service bases have been set up by the individual oil companies, the trend is toward an operating company establishing the bases, and leasing space and facilities to various tenants, including the oil companies, drilling fluid supply companies, tool and equipment companies, etc.

The base operator may have about 150 employees, and a similar number will be employed by the tenants.

Other onshore facilities:

a. Platform Construction Yards.

Probably will not be located on Long Island, but there may possibly be some sub-contract work placed here.

b. Partial Processing Facilities.

As mentioned before, these will almost certainly be located on the offshore platform.

c. Pipeline Landfalls.

These require a gently shelving beach, with a permanent right-of-way about 25 ft. wide, and a 65 ft. temporary right of way during construction.

There will be adverse impacts on the tidal zone during the dredge and fill operations needed to bury the pipeline. Permanent impacts can be negligible if the work is properly done.

d. Pipe-coating Yards.

These need 90-100 acres of waterfront land, of which 95% is for pipe storage. At least 1000 ft. of dockside is required, with not less

than 10 ft. of water. A clear channel is needed to the ocean, and good rail and truck access is necessary because 150-300 tons of materials are consumed per day, exclusive of pipe.

Such an installation will take 50-75 workers 3-4 months to build, with some dredging and filling probably required. When in operation, 150-200 workers will be employed. About 1/3 of the construction force and of the operating force will be specialists, brought in from outside. The rest will be local hires.

During operation, dust may be a problem and dust collection equipment will be mandatory. Solid waste of concrete and coating material scrap will require disposal in municipal facilities. A small amount of fresh cooling water will be needed, about 3000 gallons per day.

d. Gas Treatment Plants.

It has been estimated that a plant to process half a billion cubic ft. a day will require 20 acres of land, 55 workers and 15,000 gallons of fresh water a day. From the very rough estimates currently available, about 6 such plants will be required for the Baltimore Canyon and Georges Bank reserves combined.

f. Storage Facilities.

If pipelines are used, little storage is required. Gas pipelines would connect to the distribution system, and oil pipelines would continue overland to the refinery.

Small oil finds will be tankered, and even large finds may be tankered until such time that production volumes warrant pipeline construction.

g. Marine Terminals.

If oil from this area were to be shipped elsewhere, conceivably pipelines could be run ashore to a harbor facility, and pumped into berthed tankers. Long Island does not offer the scope for such an installation.

h. Refineries.

As stated above, new refinery facilities do not appear to be needed in this area.

C. Housing

There will be a greater increase in the demand for housing during the development phase, compared to the exploration phase. This is due both to an overall increase in the offshore and onshore activities, and to the longer term operations involved. This makes workers more willing to bring in their families and settle more permanently in the area.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION (Figure 3)

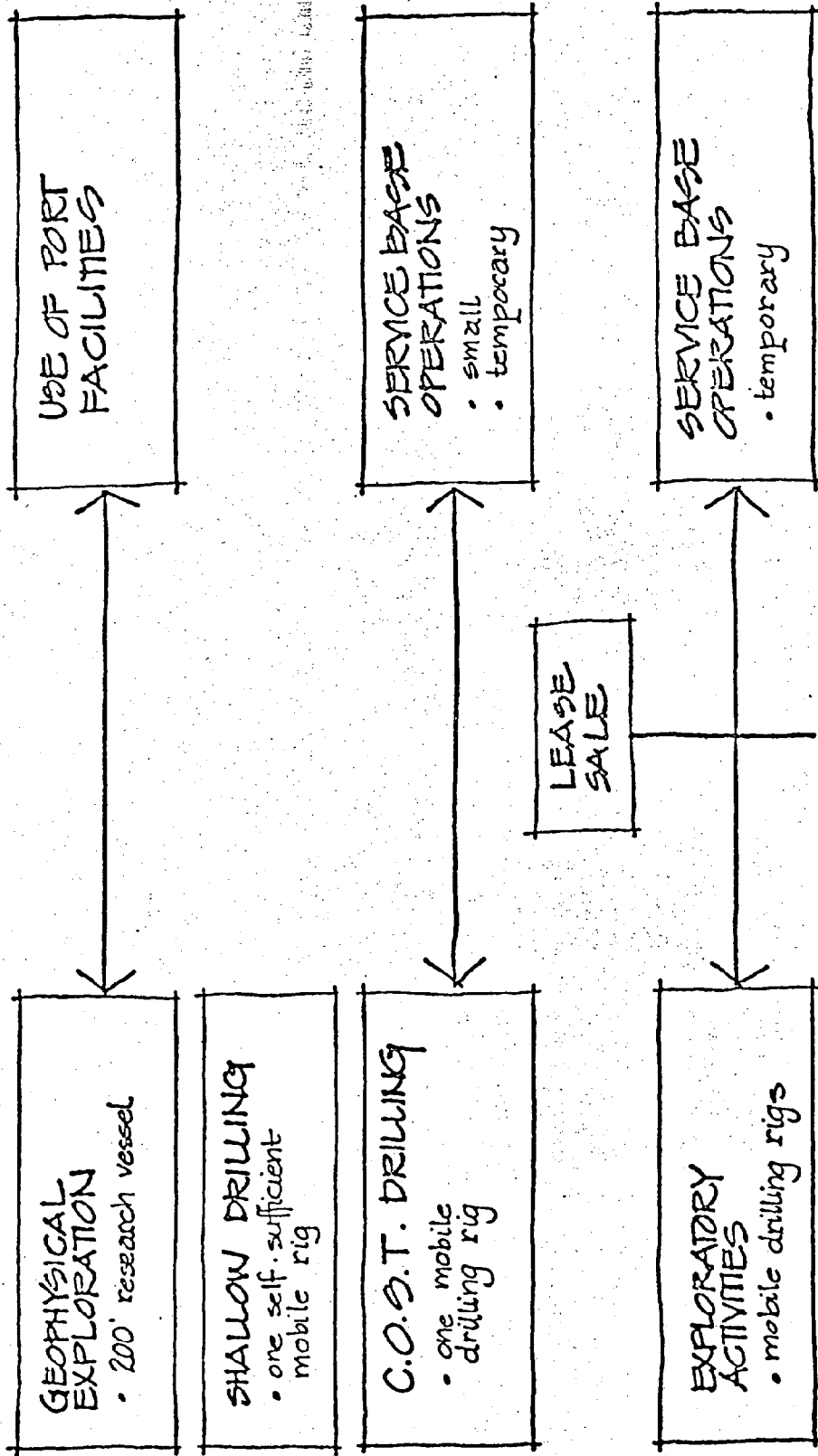
Development drilling may continue for 10-20 years after the first find. Once that ends, the service base will experience a gradual decline in facility demands. The entire operation may close down after about 25 years. The enlarged work force in the area will start needing new employment after 5-10 years from the start of the program.

OFFSHORE OIL - PHASE I

OFFSHORE
ACTIVITIES

EVENT

ONSHORE
ACTIVITIES



Exploration Phase

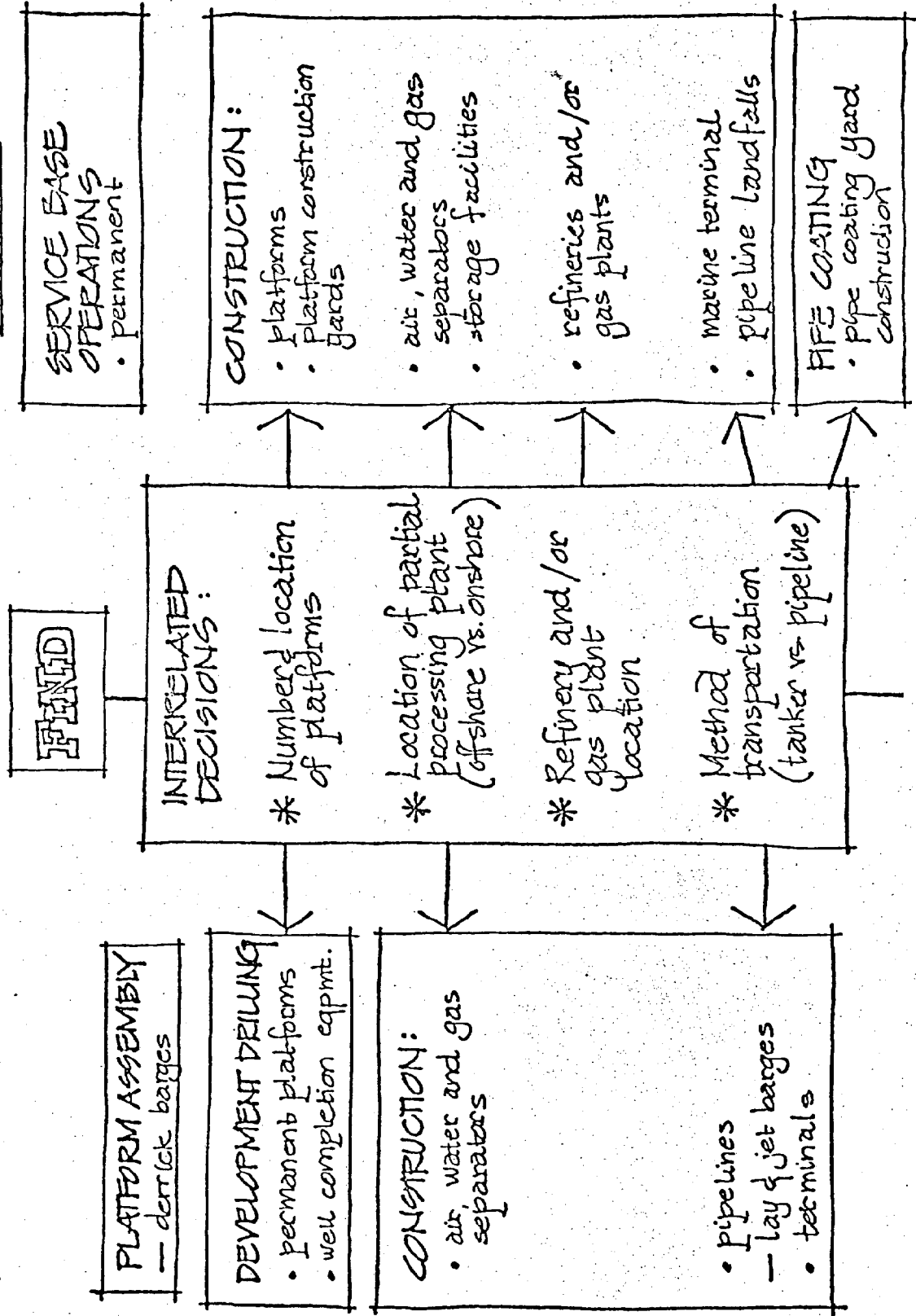
FIGURE 1
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OFFSHORE OIL - PHASE II

OFFSHORE ACTIVITIES

EVENT

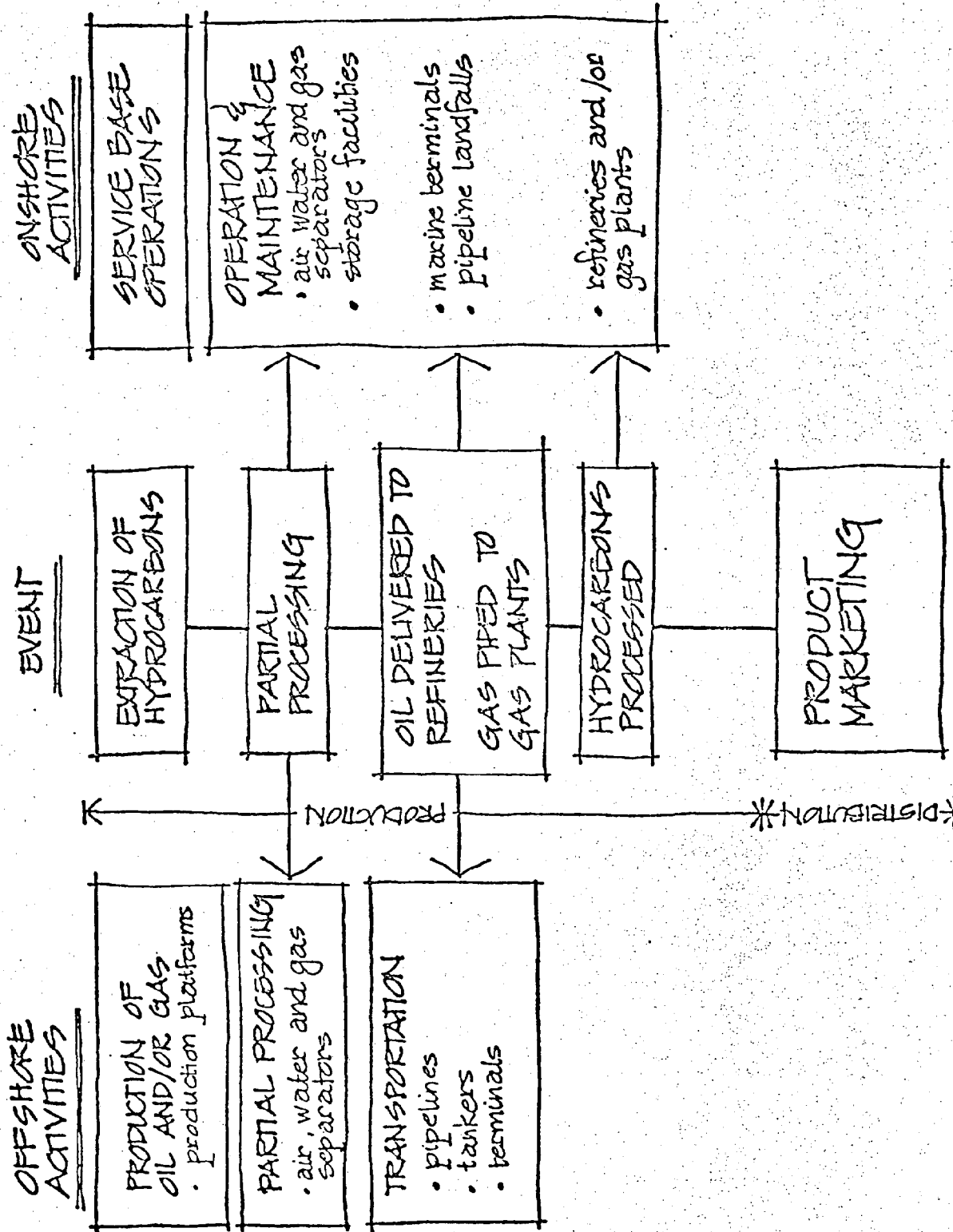
ONSHORE ACTIVITIES



Development Phase

FIGURE 2
8/17/76

OFFSHORE OIL - PHASES III & IV



Production and Distribution Phases

NASSAU-SUFFOLK REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD
H. Lee Dennison Office Building
Veterans Memorial Highway
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Meeting Notice

There will be a meeting of the Coastal Zone Management/Citizens Participation Committee on Thursday, October 14, 1976 at 7:30 p.m. in the 12th floor Conference Room, NSRPB office, H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, N.Y.

The following items are on the meeting agenda:

- I. Presentation on current N.Y.S. activities and programs relating to Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) development by Mr. Greg Sovas, OCS Study Manager, N.Y.S. Dept. of Environmental Conservation.
- II. Discussion of additional CZM goals and objectives relating to OCS activities. A draft list of CZM/OCS goals and objectives incorporating suggestions from both CPC members and NSRPB personnel is on the reverse side of this meeting notice. Local effort in the formation of OCS goals and objectives will serve to guide N.Y.S. in developing its CZM Plan.

Additional information about the meeting can be obtained by phoning the staff of the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board at (516) 979-2934 or 2935.

NOTE: Minutes of the CPC meetings will be mailed only to those individuals who have attended CPC meetings during 1976. However, additional copies of the minutes will be available for distribution at CPC meetings.

This meeting was originally scheduled for October 16, but because of a conflict with the second Presidential debate, the date was changed to October 14.

Minutes of the NSRPB Public Meeting on Coastal Zone Management

A public meeting concerning the NSRPB-NYS Dept. of State CZM activities was held on Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1976 at 7:30 p.m. in the 12th floor Planning Dept. Conference Room, H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Hauppauge, N.Y. Dr. Edith Tanenbaum and Mr. DeWitt Davies presided.

Mr. Davies briefly reviewed the current status of NSRPB-NYS CZM related contracts. The NSRPB has received an executed OCS program contract, and is currently revising the detailed work statement which must be prepared in accord with the contract. A summary wall chart indicating the products expected from the completion of both the CZM and OCS contracts was used in a presentation by Mr. Davies. (Xerox copies of the wall chart will be distributed as soon as possible.) Results from the 208 Wastewater Management Program will be a direct input in the formulation of the CZM Plan for N-S. In addition to the products from the CZM Year II and the OCS contracts, the NSRPB will develop sub-plans for the following additional CZM related activities in order to have a truly comprehensive CZM Plan:

1. Shoreline erosion
2. Fisheries
3. Shoreline design
4. Water related uses
5. Waste treatment and disposal (208 Program)
6. Energy
7. Recreation
8. Transportation
9. Scenic, cultural and historic.

The formulation of a Water Use and Dredging Program is one of the activities the Board will undertake in the CZM Year II contract. A Dredging Advisory Committee, composed of officials from NYS DEC and local agencies, has been appointed to undertake an analysis of channel dredging activities in N-S.

Using a water capability classification system based on such criteria as water depth, distance to shore, pollution susceptibility, high biologic productivity, etc., water areas will be classified in terms of environmental impact susceptibility. Future channel requirements and the disposition of dredge spoil will be addressed in both the Dredging Program and the Shoreline Erosion Sub Plan.

The Water Use and Dredging Program will be used to evaluate dredging proposals submitted to the NSRPB by the Army Corps of Engineers and in preparing environmental impact statements.

Mr. Edward Parthe asked if bay bottoms will be inventoried in order to determine water capability classifications. Mr. Davies stated that an analysis of bay bottom sediment types was beyond the scope of the CZM contract, and that available sediment data would be used. Boating induced turbidity impacts would be addressed by using water depth as a criterion.

Mr. Parthe stated that turbidity is caused by both human activities such as motor boating and hydraulic dredging for clams, and natural causes such as coastal storms. Mr. Parthe suggested that if turbidity is harmful, then turbidity due to boating could be reduced by dredging deeper boating channels. Mr. Davies

noted that flushing action, and hence, water quality in the bays could change as a result of dredging and adversely affect marine industries and fresh water supplies.

It was asked whether the CZM Plan for N-S would be evaluated on its economic merits. Dr. Tanenbaum replied that the Plan must be balanced between the need for preservation of the coastal zone and the need for economic stability. An attempt will be made to determine the cost/benefit of proposals, such as the construction of additional energy facilities in the coastal zone. Dr. Tanenbaum also stated that there is a provision in the 1972 CZM Act which requires the identification of degraded resources needing restoration.

Mr. Lawrence Bertholf emphatically stated that the productivity of bay bottoms must be adequately considered in the Water Use and Dredging Program. The Yellow Bar, for example, once a very productive shellfish area, was destroyed after the Corps of Engineers dredged Fire Island Inlet to obtain fill for nourishment of Robert Moses State Park beaches. Mr. Bertholf felt that the economic trade-off between shellfish production and channel dredging is not adequately considered when dredging proposals are suggested.

Dr. Tanenbaum was asked what would be included in a shoreline design plan. A shoreline design plan is designed to preserve and enhance aesthetically pleasing vistas seen from areas having public access. Both the acquisition of scenic easements and the regulation of structure and road placements within scenic areas of the coastal zone are needed for an effective shoreline design plan. Dr. Tanenbaum said that regulations needed to administer a shoreline design plan would hopefully be kept to a minimum since the question of aesthetics is an extremely subjective matter.

Mr. Davies presented an update of NSRPB staff activities regarding the delineation of coastal zone boundaries. The NSRPB staff felt that the CZM Year I definition of the coastal zone was insufficient because it did not adequately consider aesthetic viewsheds or the underground flow of leachate pollution reaching the nearshore waters. Runoff and cesspool pollution occurring on nearshore lands infiltrates the glacial aquifer, which in turn, drains into local bays. A secondary coastal zone would include areas possessing viewsheds of the shore and areas contributing to the pollution of nearshore waters by groundwater underflow and runoff. The coastal zone boundary as defined in the CZM Year I report Coastal Zone Planning Elements: Goals and Boundaries will serve as the primary coastal zone boundary.

The inland boundary of the secondary coastal zone was delineated by using the following man-made features:

South Shore - Sunrise Highway
North Shore - (West to East)
Long Island Expressway (East)
L.I.R.R. Oyster Bay Line (North)
North Hempstead Turnpike (East)
Cold Spring Road (South)
L.I.R.R. Port Jefferson Line (East)
Route 25A (East)
Sound Avenue (East)

Peconic

Church Lane (South)
Route 25 (West)
William Floyd Parkway (South)
Long Island Expressway (East)
Route 24 (East)
Riverhead-Quogue Road (South)
Old Riverhead Road (Southwest)

No portion of the north and south forks was excluded from either the primary or secondary zone because of the relatively shallow groundwater aquifers in these areas.

Dr. Tanenbaum listed the following types of areas to be considered for designation as Geographical Areas of Particular Concern (GAPC):

1. areas of unique, scarce, fragile or vulnerable natural habitat, physical feature, historical significance, cultural value and scenic importance.
2. areas of high natural productivity or essential habitat for living resources including fish, wildlife and the various trophic levels in the food web critical to their well-being.
3. areas of substantial recreational value and/or opportunity.
4. areas where developments and facilities are dependent upon the utilization of, or access to, coastal waters.
5. areas of unique geologic or topographic significance to industrial or commercial development.
6. areas of urban concentration where shoreline utilization and water uses are highly competitive.
7. areas of significant hazard if developed, due to storms, slides, floods, erosion, settlement, etc.
8. areas needed to protect, maintain or replenish coastal lands or resources, including coastal flood plains, aquifer recharge areas, sand dunes, beaches, offshore sand deposits, etc.
9. areas intended for preservation and restoration.

Dr. Tanenbaum stated that much information already exists on the identification of GAPC's. The CPC, however, will be instrumental in reviewing and expanding the criteria for and the designation of GAPC's.

Mr. Bertholf raised the question whether historical sites should be considered as GAPC's. Specifically, Mr. Bertholf asked if the 8 L.I. Bicentennial Farms would be considered as historical GAPC's. Dr. Tanenbaum said that this was an interesting concept, which would be pursued to determine if such areas would qualify as GAPC's.

Mr. David Newton requested a presentation by the Board staff on the management techniques for control of the coastal zone. Dr. Tanenbaum thought such a presentation would be possible in November.

Due to the late hour, discussion of additional CZM Goals and Objectives relating to OCS activities was deferred until the next meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30 p.m.

Draft Goals and Objectives on Outer Continental Shelf Development

GOAL Accommodate local, State and national needs while maintaining and, if possible, improving ecological balance in the coastal zone.

OBJECTIVE I Anticipate and control any onshore impacts associated with OCS development.

- a. Identify the onshore impacts of OCS development and determine desirability of locating land based OCS development on Long Island.
- b. Identify siting criteria for OCS related activities and locate sites, if any, that meet those criteria.
- c. Avoid uncontrolled proliferation of OCS facilities and indirect and induced growth by limiting development to a few carefully selected sites and requiring joint utilization of onshore OCS facilities.
- d. Consider acquiring public ownership of a few carefully selected areas and require all OCS related activities to be confined to these areas.
- e. Require oil companies to coordinate their planning efforts with municipal planners.
- f. Seek legislation to ensure the ultimate restoration or adaptation of onshore OCS related sites when they are no longer required for off-shore work.
- g. Require OCS activity to be tightly regulated by law (licensing, training, design standards).

OBJECTIVE II Minimize disruption of social structure and life style, and minimize deterioration of marine oriented activities that may compete with OCS related industry for water, ports, land, and labor force.

- a. Establish a channel and dredging program to accommodate the potential increase in harbor activity associated with the transport of OCS materials and equipment.
- b. Regulate and monitor potential air, water, and noise emissions from OCS related facilities.
- c. Improve federal regulation, surveillance, and enforcement to prevent oil spills and discharges related to petroleum production and transport.
- d. Establish a monitoring system to determine long-term trends in the concentration of oil on beaches and in nearshore coastal waters. Determine short- and long-term impacts of oil on the ecology of nearshore coastal waters.
- e. Seek federal assistance for relieving the economic burdens placed on local and state governments because of increased costs during the early stages of OCS development.

Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board
H. Lee Dennison Office Building
Veterans Memorial Highway
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Meeting Notice

There will be a meeting of the Coastal Zone Management/Citizens Participation Committee on Wednesday, November 10, 1976 at 7:30 p.m. in the 12th floor Conference Room, NSRPB office, H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, N.Y.

The following items are on the meeting agenda:

- I. Discussion of additional CZM goals and objectives relating to OCS objectives.
- II. Presentation by Dr. Israel Wilenitz, consultant to the NSRPB, on his review of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Outer Continental Shelf Sale No. 42 covering the Georges Bank region.

Additional information about the meeting can be obtained by phoning the staff of the NSRPB at (516) 979-2934 or 2935.

Minutes of the NSRPB Public Meeting on Coastal Zone Management

A public meeting concerning the NSRPB/NYS Dept. of State CZM activities was held on Thursday, October 14, 1976 at 7:30 p.m. in the 12th floor Planning Dept. Conference Room, H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Hauppauge, N.Y. Dr. Edith Tanenbaum and Mr. DeWitt Davies presided.

A paragraph in the minutes of the September 15, 1976 meeting has been amended to read as follows: "Mr. Parthe stated that turbidity is caused by both human activities such as motor boating and hydraulic dredging for clams, and natural causes such as coastal storms. Mr. Parthe suggested that if turbidity is harmful, then turbidity due to boating could be reduced by dredging deeper boating channels. Mr. Davies noted that flushing action, and hence, water quality in the bays could change as a result of dredging and adversely affect marine industries and fresh water supplies. Mr. Parthe asserted that deeper dredging in the vast majority of the navigational channels in the Long Island Coastal Zone would not result in any measurable change in flushing action."

Mr. Greg Sovas, Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Study Manager, NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation (DEC), was guest speaker. His presentation on NYS activities and programs relating to Atlantic OCS development was divided into the three following segments: 1. NYS OCS program, 2. Lease Sale 40, and 3. Current OCS Events.

Three million dollars per year has been appropriated by Congress for coastal states to plan for OCS development. The OCS program is a two year program which is supplemental to the CZM program. NYS has been awarded \$373,000 from this year's \$3 million OCS funds. Mr. Sovas felt that the relatively large grant awarded to NYS is justified because New York's geographical position between the Baltimore Canyon and Georges Bank regions may make New York very attractive to oil companies for onshore OCS development. He said that there may be a desire by oil companies to locate some of their facilities in the New York area because New York's position, serving as the swing state between mid-Atlantic and the north-Atlantic states, may lead to economies of scale for oil and gas production.

NYS DEC has been designated as the lead agency for OCS activities while NYS DoS serves as lead agency for the CZM program. NYS DEC plans to distribute the \$373,000 OCS grant in the following manner:

State DEC (Dept. of Environmental Conservation)	\$175,000
DoS (Dept. of State)	66,000
EDB (Economic Development Board)	24,000
OPR (Office of Parks & Recreation)	24,000
ED (Education Dept. - Geologist)	24,000
Local NSRPB	40,000
NYC	20,000
	<hr/>
	\$373,000

NYS is required to supply matching funds equal to one-half of the federal grant of \$373,000. Therefore, New York's total OCS grant for this year, including state matching funds of \$187,000, amounts to \$560,000.

DEC's main responsibilities in the OCS program lie with the following activities:

1. Generic Study - describes economic, environmental, legal impacts of OCS development.
2. Coordination with Federal and State Agencies - a major role of DEC.
3. Determination of jurisdiction and property ownership of underwater land - useful for shellfish transplant and sand and gravel programs.
4. Legislation - involves implementation of OCS program.
5. Economics - determine onshore jobs and facilities needed to support OCS development.
6. Environmental studies - an initial activity to be completed as soon as possible.
7. Port Authority Studies - identify OCS support facilities in New York and New Jersey by using existing criteria for locating OCS onshore support sites.

Mr. Sovas suggested that disaster insurance for oil spills and hazardous substances be investigated by either State or Federal agencies involved with the OCS program. An oil spill contingency and liability program will be developed in the OCS Year II program and will investigate such problems as whether the Coast Guard has the ability to clean up oil spills. Mr. Sovas said he will want the Coast Guard to look into the navigational hazards of oil rigs and adopt regulations governing navigation safety (e.g., lighting, horns, etc.).

DEC will be developing six maps showing the legal jurisdiction of NYS underwater land. It is necessary to identify offshore state boundaries for the OCS program. Until recently Mr. Sovas stated that DEC was uncertain as to the status of an offshore boundary between NYS and Rhode Island. However, DEC has uncovered information outlining the NY/RI boundary ratified by Congress in 1942. DEC, under Ron Hartman's supervision, will also indicate parcel by parcel the ownership of underwater lands within NYS jurisdiction.

Mr. Sovas then discussed the OCS lease sale #40 and distributed a brochure, Attachment A, entitled Results of Mid-Atlantic OCS Lease Sale #40. A total of 93 tracts, containing over one-half million acres, were leased to oil companies on August 17, 1976 for a sum of \$1.1 billion. Exxon and Houston Oil always bid alone; the other major oil companies bid as members of consortiums. It is interesting to note that Exxon was awarded the largest number of tracts, 30 of the total 93, and accounted for over 30% of the funds expended on bids accepted by the Dept. of Interior. The highest bid for a single tract was over \$100,000,000. Mr. Sovas speculates that those tracts which went for a high price contain a relatively larger amount of gas than oil. Royalties of 33 1/3% instead of the usual 16 2/3% were applied to 15 tracts to enable small operators to compete in the bidding. The advantage of a higher royalty rate is that oil companies are expected to reduce the size of their bids to reflect the greater flow of revenue to the U.S. Gov't. if and when the tract is developed. Therefore, the initial bid leasing costs may be reduced, which enables smaller oil companies to compete in the bidding. In the long run the higher royalty rates may provide the U.S. Gov't. with a larger return than the conventional royalty rates, if exploration proves successful.

Mr. Sovas speculates that Long Island and New York City will at most serve only as a base for OCS support facilities. Non-polluting OCS support activities such as helicopter pads and logistical support sites for personnel and equipment, could be attractive to Long Island and New York City. Mr. Sovas feels that new

OCS related jobs for New York City and Long Island will number in the hundreds and not the thousands, as suggested in an American Petroleum (API) study. States such as Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which are actively soliciting oil company business, will more likely attract any new construction for oil refineries.

From an economic and an environmental standpoint, Mr. Sovas speculates that New Jersey would be the most logical depot for oil and gas from the Baltimore Canyon region. He felt major oil and gas facilities would not be located on Long Island because the refined oil would still have to be transported off the Island, and refinery capacity already exists in New Jersey.

Mr. Davies asked if oil companies are restricted from selling Atlantic OCS oil to foreign countries. Mr. Irving Like, a special Suffolk County attorney working on the suit to block the sale of Atlantic OCS oil and gas leases, stated that the Dept. of Interior has no authority to restrict oil companies from selling Atlantic OCS oil and gas to foreign countries. Furthermore, he stated that the Dept. of Interior's inability to control distribution of Atlantic OCS oil and gas to foreign countries runs counter to the federal energy independence policy.

OCS leases expire after 5 years if leased tracts are not developed. However, oil companies can get successive one year extensions from the Dept. of Interior. Interior has never cancelled an OCS lease, but it has suspended OCS leases in the Santa Barbara area.

The underwater lands of the highly productive Georges Bank fishing area probably contain a smaller amount of oil as compared to the Baltimore Canyon area. Mr. Sovas speculates that there probably is not a sufficient amount of oil in the Georges Bank area for oil companies to economically justify the construction of a pipeline. Oil tankers would probably transport oil from the Georges Bank area along the south coast of Long Island to New Jersey where refinery capacity already exists.

Pipelines compared to oil tankers have had a better record in preventing oil spills. Mr. Sovas said that the transfer of oil from rig to tanker is a delicate operation especially during stormy weather in the North Atlantic seas. He stated that perhaps DEC will recommend that transfer of oil from rig to tanker be a seasonal operation.

Mr. Like felt it was absolutely critical that the State develop standards for exploration and development before oil companies submit their plans. He pointed out that in the present lawsuit the Dept. of Interior had no standards on which to base leasing decisions.

Mr. Sovas stated that one of his major concerns when reviewing oil company plans for the development of OCS tracts will be that the burden of pipeline inspection and oil spill reclamation rest with the oil companies.

Mr. Like was asked to briefly review the lawsuit to block the sale of Atlantic OCS oil and gas leases. He stated that the U.S. Court of Appeals upheld the sale of Atlantic OCS oil and gas leases by the Dept. of the Interior. The decision of the three judge court was based on the fact that Nassau and Suffolk Counties failed to show that they would suffer irreparable injury to their environments if the lease sales were held. Mr. Like stated that they can proceed with either of two strategies - an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court or a full trial

before U.S. District Court Judge Jack Weinstein - in order to obtain a permanent injunction prohibiting the sale of Atlantic OCS oil and gas leases.

Mr. Sovas informed the CPC about a proposed lease sale #49 by the Dept. of Interior. Nominations are being sought on any other mid-Atlantic OCS tracts that are of interest to oil companies. Mr. Sovas said that NYS geologists don't expect any nominations near Long Island. He believes the Dept. of Interior, through this action, intends to sell leases on those tracts in the Baltimore Canyon where bids were previously rejected.

Mr. Edward Parthe of the Marine Contractors Association has submitted to the CPC a memo on his proposed revisions for the OCS Goals and Objectives (Attachment B).

The meeting adjourned at 10:30 p.m.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Outer Continental Shelf Study Program

RESULTS OF MID-ATLANTIC OCS LEASE SALE #40

October 1, 1976

Table 1

Mid-Atlantic OCS Lease Sale #40
Bidding Groups

Company or Group	No. of Tracts Bid On	Hectares	No. of Tracts Leased by Group	Hectares	Total Group Bids Accepted
Exxon <i>bids alone</i>	68	156,652	30	69,120	\$ 342,752,000
Chevron <i>all other consortiums</i>	49	112,890	13	29,952	127,999,000
Shell	38	87,552	12	27,648	183,404,000
Continental	43	99,072	9	20,736	84,499,088
Murphy	66	152,064	8	18,432	2,090,000
Mobil	43	99,072	8	18,432	274,087,450
Houston	19	43,776	4	9,216	8,504,823
Gulf	17	39,068	3	6,912	40,561,920
Texaco	19	43,776	2	4,608	50,610,000
Tenneco	29	66,816	2	4,608	15,454,000
Transico	31	71,424	1	2,304	5,845,000
Union	<u>11</u>	<u>25,344</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2,304</u>	<u>16,355,000</u>
Lease Sale Totals	101	232,704	93	214,272	\$1,127,936,425

The companies indicated are lead bidders in different consortiums except for Exxon

Table 2

Mid-Atlantic OCS Lease Sale #40

Major Lessees

<u>Company</u>	<u>No. of Tracts Accepted</u>	<u>Percentage of Working Interest</u>	<u>Total Hectares Accepted</u>	<u>Range of Bids for one Hectare</u>	<u>Total Investment</u>
Exxon	30	32.26%	69,120	\$ 90 - \$37,495	\$342,752,000
Chevron/ Atlantic Richfield	13	4.52%	9,677	\$ 131 - \$28,308	\$ 46,294,768
Shell	12	6.54%	14,031	\$ 136 - \$19,399	\$ 83,504,432
Continental	9	8.48%	18,179	\$ 138 - \$10,030	\$ 58,463,664
Murphy	8	7.53%	16,128	\$ 91 - \$ 264	\$ 1,677,312
Mobil	8	2.05%	4,401	\$ 479 - \$46,783	\$ 89,398,189
Houston	4	4.30%	9,216	\$ 66 - \$ 2,489	\$ 8,504,823
Gulf	3	1.59%	3,410	\$2,677 - \$10,307	\$ 18,495,840
Texaco	2	1.03%	2,212	\$7,305 - \$14,662	\$ 24,294,396

The companies indicated are lead bidders in different consortiums, except for Exxon.

Table 3

Mid-Atlantic OCS Lease Sale #40
Winners of Higher Royalty Tracts (33 1/3%)

<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Company or Group</u>	<u>Amount Bid</u>
29	Mobil Group #1	\$107,788,600
19	Mobil Group #2	75,707,400
18	Chevron Group #1	65,222,000
28	Mobil Group #3	59,688,800
12	Exxon	51,308,000
20	Chevron Group #2	51,111,000
149	Shell Group #2	35,790,000
140	Gulf Group #1	23,747,320
11	Exxon	22,358,000
150	Mobil Group #4	19,677,800
13	Exxon	11,108,000
148	Shell Group #4	7,370,000
130	Gulf Group #3	6,167,808

These thirteen bids accounted for 47% of
the total bids accepted

Exxon always bid alone, the other companies .
were the major partners in a consortium

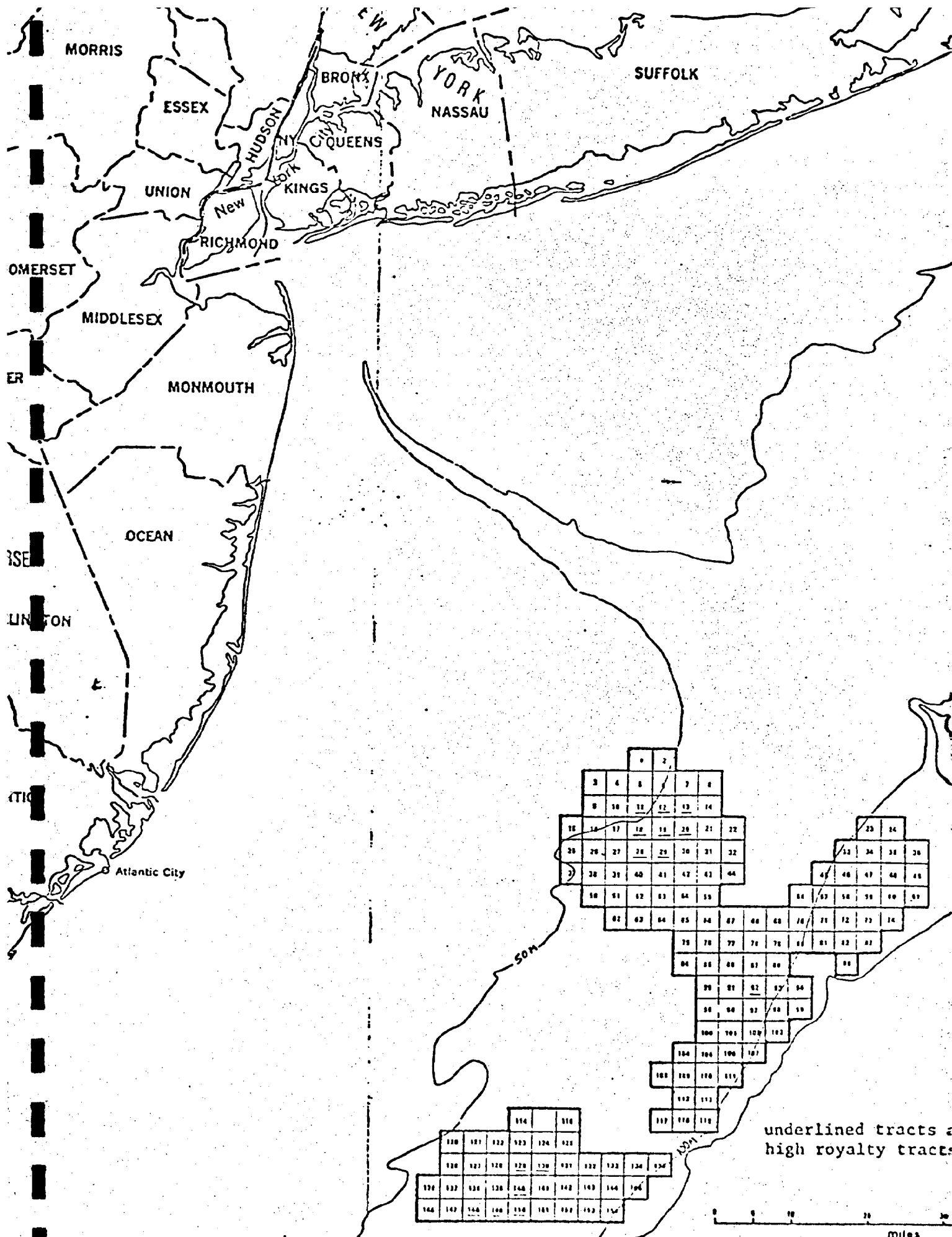
Table 4

Mid-Atlantic OCS Lease Sale #40
Top Twenty-five Accepted Bids

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>High Bidder</u>	<u>Amount Bid</u>
1	29	Mobil Group #1	\$107,788,600
2	46	Exxon	86,388,000
3	19	Mobil Group #2	75,707,400
4	58	Exxon	72,088,000
5	18	Chevron Group #1	65,222,000
6	28	Mobil Group #3	59,688,800
7	12	Exxon	51,308,000
8	20	Chevron Group #2	51,111,000
9	41	Shell Group #1	44,695,000
10	30	Shell Group #1	42,868,000
11	149	Shell Group #2	35,790,000
12	151	Texaco Group	33,780,000
13	139	Shell Group #2	31,790,000
14	140	Gulf-Tenneco #1	23,747,328
15	42	Conoco #1	23,109,120
16	11	Exxon	22,358,000
17	150	Mobil Group #4	19,677,800
18	31	Conoco #2	17,745,480
19	40	Exxon	17,078,000
20	35	Texaco Group	16,830,000
21	141	Union of California	16,355,000
22	107	Exxon	12,312,000
23	13	Exxon	11,108,000
24	93	Gulf-Tenneco #2	10,646,784
25	47	Exxon	10,058,000

These top twenty-five bids accounted for 84.9% of the total bids accepted.

top 5 bids accounted for 36%
top 8 bids accounted for 50%
top 10 bids accounted for 54.8%
top 15 bids accounted for 67.96%
top 20 bids accounted for 76.26%



MEMORANDUM

October 22, 1976

To: Members of the CPC for CZM

From: Edward G. Parthe, Marine Contractors Association

Subject: A proposed revision in the OCS Goal and Objectives

GOAL Anticipate the economic, environmental, and social impacts on the coastal zone which are caused by Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) development, and require that adverse impacts be mitigated to an extent commensurate with the general welfare of the entire country.

Obj. A Identify and evaluate the impacts associated with OCS resource extraction and utilization.

1. Identify onshore siting criteria for OCS related activities and locate sites, if any, that meet those criteria.
2. Identify the offshore areas and resources used in OCS activities, including transportation methods and corridors and critical habitats.
3. Collect and analyse sufficient economic, environmental, and social data to serve as a baseline reference for areas which will be impacted. Determine stress levels and the projected consequences if those levels are exceeded.
4. Establish a monitoring system to determine long-term trends in the concentration of oil on beaches and in nearshore coastal waters. Determine short-and long-term impacts of oil on the ecology of nearshore coastal waters.

Obj. B Institute regulatory measures to control adverse impacts on the existing economic, environmental, and social infrastructure.

1. Avoid uncontrolled proliferation of OCS facilities by limiting development to a few carefully selected sites.
 - a) Require joint utilization of onshore OCS facilities.
 - b) Require OCS companies to give planners sufficient notice of their projected operations and requirements.

-2-

2. Regulate and monitor waste discharges from OCS related facilities.
3. Improve federal surveillance and enforcement to reduce the probability of oil spills related to petroleum production and transport.
4. Require OCS activities to be tightly regulated through training and licensing of personnel, design standards for equipment, and standard procedures for hazardous operations.
5. Require the restoration or adaptation of onshore OCS related sites when they are no longer used for offshore work.

Obj. C Seek federal assistance for relieving disproportionate economic burdens placed on local and state governments by OCS activities.

Retain Goal VII.

Obj. C Determine which infrastructure related dredging projects are essential and in the best interests of the public. Design and implement such projects, including the selection of appropriate spoil disposal sites, in a manner which is not environmentally counter-productive.

Add Goal VI.

Obj. D Establish a network of navigable channels which is adequate to meet the requirements of water dependent activities.

Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board
H. Lee Dennison Office Building
Veterans Memorial Highway
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Meeting Notice

There will be a meeting of the Coastal Zone Management/Citizens Participation Committee (CPC) on Wednesday, December 8, 1976 at 7:30 p.m. in the 12th floor Conference Room, NSRPB office, H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, N.Y.

The following items are on the meeting agenda:

- I. Finalization of additional CZM goals and objectives relating to OCS activities.
- II. Staff presentation on the criteria for selection of Geographic Areas of Particular Concern (GAPC's). The NSRPB will seek input from the CPC on the selection of GAPC's.

Additional information about the meeting can be obtained by phoning Ron Verbarq of the Regional Marine Resources Council staff at (516) 979-2934, 2935.

Minutes of the NSRPB Public Meeting on Coastal Zone Management

A public meeting concerning the NSRPB/NYS Dept. of State CZM activities was held on Wednesday, November 10, 1976 at 7:30 p.m. in the 12th floor Planning Dept. Conference Room, H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Hauppauge, N.Y. Dr. Edith Tanenbaum and Mr. DeWitt Davies presided.

Mr. Edward Parthe of the Marine Contractors Association presented to the CPC his revision (Attachment "B" of October 14, 1976 meeting minutes) of the OCS goals and objectives. The CPC discussed G&O's at great length and developed a revised version of Mr. Parthe's G&O's proposal. Mr. Thomas Marquardt, of the Islip Town Dept. of Planning, Housing and Development, preferred what he considered the straightforward language of the original list of G&O's (as shown on the reverse side of the October 14, 1976 CPC meeting notice). Dr. Tanenbaum thought that perhaps the staff could resolve the differences between the two versions before the next meeting.

The staff has reviewed both versions and has developed a list of G&O's combining elements from both lists. The staff felt that Mr. Marquardt's goal expressed the same idea, but in a more definitive and concise manner, as contained in Mr. Parthe's goal.

Minor changes were made to Obj. A, and Obj. A, Task 1 of Mr. Parthe's proposal. The tasks under Obj. B were placed in a more logical order. Task 3 of Obj. B was made a separate objective because it no longer falls into the Obj. B category of instituting regulatory measures. The staff revision of the G&O's is enclosed as Attachment "A".

A brief staff review of the Draft Environmental Statement for OCS Lease Sale No. 42 was presented by Dr. Israel Wilenitz, chemical engineer and consultant to the NSRPB. The text of his presentation was distributed at the meeting and is included within the minutes as Attachment "B".

Mr. Parthe asked Dr. Wilenitz if the draft E.I.S. addressed the question of whether a movable boom could be placed across L.I. inlets in order to prevent spilled oil from entering the bays. Dr. Wilenitz stated that the possibility of using an inlet boom was not mentioned in the draft E.I.S. Furthermore, the technology that is currently available for inlet booms is inadequate when confronted with strong currents and high waves.

Mr. Marquardt requested copies of the flow charts outlining the work scope of OCS and CZM programs which were presented at an early CPC meeting. Mr. Davies explained that the NSRPB still does not have a CZM contract with NYS and therefore does not have a finalized scope of work. The OCS contract is fully executed. The OCS flow chart is being revised and will be drafted.

It was agreed that the next CPC meeting would be held on December 8, 1976. The meeting adjourned at 10:15 p.m.

CZM Goals & Objectives Relating to OCS Activities

Goal The goal of Coastal Zone Management as related to Outer Continental Shelf development is to accommodate State, local and national needs while ensuring the continuance and improvement of the existing ecological balance in the Coastal Zone.

Obj. A. Identify and evaluate the onshore and nearshore impacts associated with OCS resource extraction and utilization.

1. Develop criteria for identification of onshore siting criteria for OCS related activities and locate sites, if any, that meet those criteria.
2. Identify the offshore areas and resources in the N.Y.S. coastal zone which could be used in OCS activities, including transportation methods, corridors, and critical habitats.
3. Collect and analyze sufficient economic, environmental, and social data to serve as a baseline reference for nearshore and onshore areas which will be impacted. Determine stress levels and the projected consequences if those levels are exceeded.
4. Establish a monitoring system to determine long-term trends in the concentration of oil on beaches and in nearshore coastal waters. Determine short-and long-term impacts of oil on the ecology of nearshore coastal waters.

Obj. B Institute regulatory measures to control adverse impacts on the existing economy, environment, and general welfare of Long Island coastal zone,

1. Limit development to a few carefully selected sites to avoid uncontrolled proliferation of OCS facilities.
 - a) Establish procedures to foster the sharing of onshore OCS facilities by the private sector.
 - b) Establish procedures to ensure that OCS companies provide effected municipalities sufficient public notice of their projected onshore operations and requirements.
2. Establish procedures to ensure stringent regulation of OCS activities including training and licensing of personnel, design standards for equipment, and standard procedures for hazardous operations.
3. Regulate and monitor waste discharges from OCS related facilities.
4. Require the rehabilitation of onshore OCS related sites when they are no longer used for offshore work.

Obj. C Encourage improved federal surveillance and enforcement to reduce the probability of oil spills related to petroleum production and transport.

Obj. D Seek federal assistance for relieving disproportionate economic burdens placed on local and state governments by OCS activities.

Retain Goal VII of Year 1 CZM Goals & Objectives

Obj. C Determine which infrastructure related dredging projects are essential and in the best interests of the public. Design and implement such projects, including the selection of appropriate spoil disposal sites, in a manner which is not environmentally counterproductive.

Add Goal VI to Year 1 CZM Goals & Objectives

Obj. D Establish a coordinated plan for navigable channels which is adequate to meet the requirements of water dependent activities.

NSRPB Staff Review (Nov. 10, 1976)
of
DRAFT
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
for
OCS LEASE SALE No. 42

The draft statement consists of four volumes, of which the fourth is merely a set of maps. We have no comments on Volume 4.

None of the three bound volumes bears a date of preparation on its title page. For purposes of later historical review, this is a serious shortcoming. Typographical errors are frequent, but no further reference is made to them.

Volume 1

The volume comprises:

- I. Description of the Proposal.
- II. Description of the Environment.

In general, we find Section I adequate. We have ascertained from the Bureau of Land Management that the details of the study programs will be worked out by discussion between the various consultants retained. The draft statement describes the program in general terms, but does not specify the types of samples, sample locations, sampling frequencies, etc. This information should be included in the Final Statement, so that the adequacy of the studies may be documented. The overall length of the Georges Bank development program, from start of exploration to the shutdown of the last production well, is stated to be 20 years. This should be included in Table I-1.

We note that the opinion is expressed that most onshore activities related to offshore oil development will take place in Rhode Island and/or Massachusetts.

Section II is heavily documented, in contrast to most of the remaining sections. However, in the course of referring to such phenomena as subsurface gas, geopressure, subsidence, etc., the recurring comment is made "can be detected and arrested".

Such matters are, apparently, part of the technology of oil drilling and oil production. We believe that it would be wise to describe in full detail the actual means for the detection and arrest used by industry in the cases mentioned, instead of sloughing them off so routinely. The potential for irreversible damage is too great.

Incidentally, the statement is made on Page 222 that 4 billion kiloliters of waste material are dumped into the New York Bight area every day. This is approximately one million Mgd! This sounds rather high, even for the New York Bight.

Volume 2

This volume addresses:

III. Impact on the Environment.

IV. Mitigating Measures.

While we can appreciate the difficulties BLM must have faced in evaluating many of the potential impacts of OCS related development, given the quantity and quality of information available, we feel that there were a few instances where a considerably better job could have been done. In particular, the problem of greatest interest to Long Island is the potential for increased tanker traffic along the Nantucket to Ambrose traffic lane running along the south shore, and the concomitant increased potential for accidents and spills that could seriously endanger recreational (bathing) and fisheries (especially hard clam) resources. Volume 2 does not quantify the tanker traffic along this route nor is there any attempt to evaluate the potential impacts to Long Island from any increases (or decreases) in tanker traffic attributable to OCS development on Georges Bank (see section III.D.1). We would also have liked to see an evaluation of the alternative of routing all tanker traffic into New York Harbor along the Hudson Canyon to Ambrose traffic lane.

Volume 2 further states (pg. 744), "We can therefore conclude that off-shore water quality will only be significantly influenced by oil pollution related to tanker operations and spills. However, if viewed in the context of existing tanker pollution in the area, this percentage increase is insignificant (0.001%)." This statement puzzles us, because, on page 731, it states "Actual percentage increases are difficult to estimate at this time since very little data is available on present concentrations of hydrocarbons and trace metals in the proposed sale area."

It seems to us that knowledge about present pollution levels and input rates are essential to the evaluation of the impacts from incremental increases, because present levels may be just below thresholds at which significant adverse biological responses occur (e.g. interference with pheromones, see pg. 788). The segmented format of Volume 2 tends to downplay the potential impacts of OCS development. The impact on each type of resource viewed in isolation can be much more easily dismissed as "probably insignificant or short-term", whereas scenarios outlining all potential impacts would stress the delicate balances and interdependence of natural and human ecosystems. For example, a description of the probabilities of a tanker accident occurring off the south shore of Long Island (or some other coast) followed by a description of possible impacts would have much more meaning to the average reader who, in reality, is the ultimate audience of this document.

Volume 3

Volume 3 addresses:

- V. Adverse Impacts (Unavoidable).
- VI. Relationship Between Short-Term Uses of Man's Environment and Enhancement of Long-Term Productivity.
- VII. Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources.
- VIII. Alternatives to the Proposed Action.
- IX. Consultation and Coordination with Others.

In addition, the volume includes 17 appendices covering largely administrative matters.

Most of Section V is basically a repetition of material in Section III, and suffers from the same shortcomings. Great care seems to have been taken to conscientiously identify all possible adverse impacts. However, the document

far too cavalierly dismisses the possibilities of permanent or extensive damage with expressions such as:

"Wetland vegetation presumably can withstand light to moderate oiling, with a minimal amount of damage." (Page 1201)

or

"Proper construction techniques, however, can greatly reduce damage to wetlands and should result in only short-term, local effects on the area." (Page 1202)

No attempt is made either to quantify effects or to cite authorities to justify the general optimism. In fact the absence of literature references stands in marked contrast to Section II, "Description of the Environment" (Volume 1). This fact alone indicates how much further study is required on the environmental effects of the activities involved in offshore oil development.

Section VI continues the pattern of conscientiously listing adverse effects and expressing optimism concerning the ultimate result, without facts to back the optimism.

Section VII says so little that no comment is possible. We would strongly recommend a complete re-write, with an emphasis on facts.

Section VIII on alternative actions reviews the following:

- A. Modify the Sale
- B. Delay the Sale
- C. Withdraw the Sale
- D. Lease Alternate OCS Areas
- E. Alternatives Within the Proposed Action

Here we temper our criticism on the matter of cited references. More information is available, apparently, than for some other sections. However, on Page 1260, a statement is made to which we strongly object. That is that, if the proposed sale is withdrawn, it "-- would reduce future OCS oil and gas production, and thus necessitate continuing foreign imports ---".

This statement presupposes some published oil import plan which, in fact, does not exist. First of all, there is a respectable body of opinion that holds that domestic reserves should be husbanded and foreign imports actively encouraged. Whether or not we agree with this view, the fact remains that the opposite stand has never been confirmed in any government energy plan. It is an appeal to chauvinist "independence", which has little connection with the real world.

Description of the Projected Scope of Oil and Gas Development on Georges Bank

Summarized from the Draft Environmental Statement for OCS Lease Sale No. 42 by NSRPB Staff, Nov. 2, 1976.

1. Location

Total Area: 1,172,796 acres (1832 sq. mi.).
Area Covered by Lease Sale: 1,170,000 acres.
Area Expected to be Leased: 670,000 acres.

Distance Offshore: 47 to 206 miles
Water Depth: 120 to 690 ft.

2. Resources

Oil: 650 million barrels, maximum.
180 million barrels, minimum.
Gas: 4.3 trillion cubic ft., maximum.
1.2 trillion cubic ft., minimum.

3. Schedule

Exploratory drilling during the first 5-8 years after the lease sale.
Development drilling starts 3-4 years after the lease sale, and continues for 8-12 years. Drilling will reach a peak in the mid 1980s.
Production starts within 5-6 years after the lease sale (i.e. about 1982), and peaks about 1990.
Shutdown of last production well 20 years after the lease sale.

4. Production Rates

Peak oil production: 66 million barrels per year.
Peak gas production: 1.54 billion cubic ft. per day.

5. Platforms and Wells

Platforms will be conventional, and there will be 10 to 25 of them, depending on the size of the find.

Exploratory wells: 100-224.

Development wells: 160-500.

Production wells: 128-400, based on 80% success in development drilling.

6. Oil Transportation

It is considered most likely that oil will be tankered to existing refineries in north New Jersey and near Philadelphia. One tanker of about 25,000 dwt size would suffice for the total production capacity, used in conjunction with storage tanks at the platforms.

A less likely possibility is for a single pipeline to come ashore in Rhode Island or southern Massachusetts, and run overland to north New Jersey. In that case, there would be 250 miles of submarine pipeline.

If a new oil refinery were to be built in Maine, Georges Bank oil would be tankered to it.

If the new refinery were located elsewhere in New England, then a pipeline would be more likely.

7. Gas Transportation

Gas will most likely be pipelined ashore to Rhode Island or southern Massachusetts. A pipeline to northern Massachusetts is less likely. One or two submarine pipelines are expected, each 250 miles long.

8. Onshore Activities

a. Pipelines:

1 to 3 lines (including both oil and gas), 25 to 50 miles long each, with rights-of-way occupying 300 to 600 acres each.

b. Onshore Service Bases:

3 or 4 will be required, each occupying approximately 25 acres.

c. Oil Terminals and Storage Facilities:

1 to 3 will be required, each occupying 40 acres.

d. Offshore Oil Loading and Storage Facilities:

None required if pipeline used. Otherwise 5 to 15, depending on the size of find.

e. Gas Processing Plants:

One or two needed, each occupying 75 acres.

9. Waste Products

a. Drill cuttings.

Exploration: 108,000 to 242,000 tons.

Development: 173,000 to 540,000 tons.

b. Drilling muds.

Exploration: 69,000 to 155,000 tons.

Development: 11,000 to 35,000 tons.

c. Pipeline dredgings.

750,000 to 6,000,000 cubic yards.

(3,000 to 8,000 cubic yards per mile).

d. Formation waters.

This term applies to the brines commonly found in association with crude oils in the oil-bearing formations.

180 to 650 million barrels.

10. Location of Onshore Facilities

Most probably Rhode Island or southern Massachusetts.

Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board
H. Lee Dennison Office Building
Veterans Memorial Highway
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Meeting Notice

There will be a meeting of the Coastal Zone Management/Citizens Participation Committee (CPC) on Wednesday, January 19, 1977 at 7:30 p.m. in the 12th floor Conference Room, NSRPB office, H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, N.Y.

The following items are on the meeting agenda:

- I. Staff presentation on water capability classification system.
- II. Slide presentation of coastal processes by Dr. Fred Wolff. (tentative)
- III. Development of criteria for selection of Geographic Areas of Particular Concern. (Glossary of coastal zone terms and GAPC criteria developed by staff will be distributed at meeting)

Additional information about the meeting can be obtained by phoning Ron Verberg of the Regional Marine Resources Council staff at (516) 979-2934, 2935.

NOTE: The CPC meeting that was tentatively scheduled for January 12 was postponed until January 19, 1977.

Minutes of the NSRPB Meeting on Coastal Zone Management

A public meeting concerning the NSRPB/NYS Dept. of State contract on CZM, was held on Wednesday, December 8, 1976 at 7:30 p.m. in the 12th floor Planning Dept. Conference Room, H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Hauppauge, N.Y. Dr. Edith Tanenbaum presided.

The CZM goals and objectives relating to OCS activities were again reviewed and refined. The amended version is contained in Attachment A of the minutes.

Mr. Edward Parthe suggested that an objective E, concerning the placement of movable booms across L.I.'s south shore inlets in order to prevent spilled oil from entering the bays, be added to the list. Movable booms, according to Mr. Parthe, are feasible in Holland. However, considering the broad nature of the goals and objectives, Dr. Tanenbaum felt that proposed objective E was too specific to be included in the list of goals and objectives. The desirability of erecting movable booms will be addressed later in the development of the CZM Plan.

Identification of Geographical Areas of Particular Concern (GAPC's) will, to a great extent, be based on the land capability classification system developed by the staff. The land capability classification system utilized environmental data to classify areas according to their ability to support various types of land use, and to identify the necessary land development controls. Areas designated as GAPC's, based on both natural and man-made coastal zone resources and uses, require additional management techniques because of their extraordinary importance.

The first step in the GAPC designation process is to inventory potential GAPC's within the coastal zone. Selection criteria must then be developed and applied to the potential GAPC's. Finally, a description of the selected GAPC's, indicating management needs, must be written. For management considerations it would be desirable to limit the selection and designation of GAPC's to only the most important GAPC's.

The GAPC classifications printed in the Federal Register are as follows:

1. Areas of unique, scarce, fragile or vulnerable natural habitat, physical feature, historical significance, cultural value and scenic importance;
2. Areas of high natural productivity or essential habitat for living resources, including fish, wildlife and the various trophic levels in the food web critical to their well-being;
3. Areas of substantial recreational value and/or opportunity;
4. Areas where developments and facilities are dependent upon the utilization of or access to coastal waters;
5. Areas of unique geologic or topographic significance to industrial or commercial development;
6. Areas of urban concentration where shoreline utilization and water uses are highly competitive;
7. Areas of significant hazard if developed, due to storms, slides, floods, erosion, settlement, etc.; and,
8. Areas needed to protect, maintain or replenish coastal lands or resources, including coastal flood plains, aquifer recharge areas, sand dunes, coral and other reefs, beaches, offshore sand deposits.

A question was raised as to whether farmlands would be considered as GAPC's. Dr. Tanenbaum stated the designation of farmland would be considered under the criterion of high natural productivity.

Staff member Catherine Morrison briefly discussed some of the criteria used for the identification of recreational GAPC's. Areas identified as having substantial recreational value and/or opportunity will be based only on active recreation considerations. Many passive recreational opportunities will be identified under other GAPC classifications such as, "areas of unique, scarce, fragile or vulnerable natural habitat, physical feature, historical significance, cultural value and scenic importance". A map will be prepared indicating recreational lands already in public ownership and proposed sites suitable to accommodate active recreation opportunities in the coastal zone such as, hunting, swimming, fishing, boating, picnicking and camping. Facilities needed for the above mentioned activities include, bathing beaches, fishing piers or docks, boat launching ramps, marinas, mooring areas, camping and picnicking sites. To qualify as a potential recreational area, the site must:

1. have access from a state or county road.
2. have suitable areas for parking
3. be a minimum of 50 acres except for boat launching ramps, fishing piers, and those parcels contiguous to existing holdings.

Sites suitable for mooring areas and marinas will be identified in the dredging plan being developed by the NSRPB.

Kevin Kearney stated that the access and parking qualifications developed for identification of potential publicly owned recreational property are not always present in existing public recreational sites. He felt that adequate access and parking should be incorporated into potential as well as existing public recreational sites.

Criteria for the identification of scenic areas according to Catherine Morrison, is a very subjective matter. Designation of views and corridors will be based on accessibility, scope, and diversity. Access to scenic views should be from major roads and not from narrow residential streets.

Tom Doheny, Deputy Director of the Hempstead Town Dept. of Conservation and Waterways, gave a presentation on Hempstead's effort to rehabilitate the dunes of Long Beach. Long Beach dunes is a potential GAPC since it is (1) an area needed to protect, maintain or replenish coastal lands or resources, (2) an area of significant hazard if developed, and (3) an area of substantial recreational value.

Wave action had been eroding the base of the Long Beach dunes. The Town of Hempstead, in an effort to reverse this trend, has been rebuilding the dunes at Long Beach through both instant and natural dune building methods. Portions of the beach have now doubled in width. Mr. Doheny stated that the Town has relied on a Y configuration of snow fencing in order to trap shifting sands. During the last three years the entire Long Beach barrier beach has benefited from this sand entrapment method of building dunes. Mr. Doheny said that although the littoral drift goes from east to west, the west end had not suffered adverse effects from the sand collection occurring on the east end of Long Beach.

The dune building efforts in Long Beach are financed completely from the Dept. of Conservation and Waterway's budget. The Department has their own nurseries for growing grasses, and snow fencing is erected by Department personnel.

Dr. Tanenbaum asked for suggestions in developing criteria for the selection of GAPC's. The CPC felt that in order to suggest criteria they would first have to have a glossary of coastal resource terms and a list of GAPC categories. Mr. Kevin Kearney suggested that perhaps criteria should be area specific. Criteria would be weighted differently for various segments of L.I. according to population pressures and land scarcity.

Selection criteria for GAPC's by category and a glossary of natural resources terms were to be sent along with the minutes of the meeting, but instead they will be distributed at the next CPC meeting slated for Wednesday, January 19, 1977.

ATTACHMENT "A"

1/6/77

Coastal Goals and Objectives Relating to OCS Activities

Goal - To anticipate the economic, environmental, and social impacts in the Long Island coastal zone which are caused by OCS development and require that adverse impacts be mitigated to an extent commensurate with the welfare of the state consistent with that of the nation.

Obj. A Identify and evaluate the coastal zone impacts associated with OCS resource extraction and utilization.

1. Develop siting criteria for onshore OCS related activities and locate sites, if any, that meet those criteria.

2. Identify the offshore areas and resources in the coastal zone which could be used in OCS activities, including transportation methods, corridors, and critical habitats.

3. Collect and analyze sufficient economic, environmental, and social data to serve as a baseline reference for coastal zone areas which will be impacted. Determine stress levels and the projected consequences if those levels are exceeded.

4. Establish a monitoring system to determine long-term trends in the concentration of oil on beaches and in coastal zone waters. Determine short- and long-term impacts of oil on the ecology of coastal zone waters.

Obj. B Institute regulatory measures to control adverse impacts on the existing economic, environmental, and social conditions in the coastal zone.

1. Limit development to a few carefully selected sites to avoid uncontrolled proliferation of OCS facilities.

a) Establish procedures to foster the sharing of onshore OCS facilities by the private sector.

b) Establish procedures to ensure that OCS companies provide affected

municipalities sufficient public notice of their projected onshore operations and requirements.

2. Establish procedures to ensure stringent regulation of OCS activities including training and licensing of personnel, design standards for equipment, and standard procedures for hazardous operations.

3. Regulate and monitor waste discharges from OCS related facilities.

4. Require the rehabilitation of OCS related sites when they are no longer used for offshore work.

Obj. C Encourage improved federal surveillance and enforcement to reduce the probability of oil spills related to petroleum production and transport.

Obj. D Seek federal assistance for relieving disproportionate economic burdens placed on local and state governments by OCS activities.

Retain Goal VII of Year I CZM Goals and Objectives

Obj. C Determine which infrastructure related dredging projects are essential and in the best interests of the public. Design and implement such projects, including the selection of appropriate spoil disposal sites, in a manner which is not environmentally counterproductive.

Add Goal VI to Year I CZM Goals and Objectives

Obj. D Establish a coordinated plan for navigable channels which is adequate to meet the requirements of water dependent activities.

Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board
H. Lee Dennison Office Building
Veterans Memorial Highway
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Meeting Notice

There will be a meeting of the Coastal Zone Management/Citizens Participation Committee (CPC) on Wednesday, February 16, 1977 at 7:30 p.m. in the 12th floor Conference Room, NSRPB office, H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, N.Y.

The following items are on the meeting agenda:

- I. Staff presentation on water capability classification system.
- II. Staff presentation of preliminary selection of Geographical Areas of Particular Concern (GAPCs) for sample area.
- III. Staff presentation on land and water uses having a direct and significant impact on coastal waters.
- IV. Viewing of film entitled, "The Outer City". The film documents the environmental changes occurring on Long Island because of rapid suburban development.

Additional information about the meeting can be obtained by phoning Ron Verbarg of the Regional Marine Resources Council staff at (516) 979-2934, 2935.

Minutes of the NSRPB Meeting on Coastal Zone Management

A public meeting concerning the NSRPB/NYS Dept. of State contract on CZM was held on Wednesday, January 19, 1977 at 7:30 p.m. in the 12th floor Planning Dept. Conference Room, H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Hauppauge, N.Y. Dr. Edith Tanenbaum and Mr. Arthur Kunz presided.

Mr. Kunz announced that the League of Women Voters of Nassau and Suffolk Counties have scheduled the following five meetings for the purpose of discussing CZM:

February 2	8:30 p.m.	LONG BEACH Nassau County Arena Mezzanine Level Magnolia Blvd. & Bay Drive Long Beach
February 9	8:00 p.m.	NORTH SHORE Church of Our Saviour Lutheran 1901 Northern Blvd. Manhasset
February 15	8:00 p.m.	County Legislature Hearing Room Veterans Memorial Highway Hauppauge
February 18	8:00 p.m.	New Riverhead Town Hall Riverhead
March 2	8:00 p.m.	SOUTH SHORE Wantagh Public Library 3285 Park Avenue Wantagh

Dr. Lee Koppelman, Executive Director of the NSRPB, will be the guest speaker at all five meetings.

The first item on the agenda, the staff presentation on the water capability classification system, was postponed until the next CPC meeting which is to be held on 2/16/77.

Dr. Fred Wolff of Hofstra University gave a slide presentation of the coastal processes occurring on Long Island. Long Island consists of till deposited by glaciers during the last ice age. Two terminal moraines run the length of Long Island; the Harbor Hill moraine stretches from Brooklyn to Orient Point while the Ronkonkoma moraine extends from Brooklyn to Montauk Point. The eastern end of the Ronkonkoma moraine at Montauk Point is the major supplier of sand for Long Island's barrier beaches. Land from the eroding Montauk Point and the surrounding shoals is transferred westward by means of the littoral drift. The littoral drift on the south shore is determined by the angle or direction of the breaking waves in relationship to the shoreline.

On the north shore, unlike the south shore barrier beaches, the lateral transfer of sand can occur in any direction. Dr. Wolff had slides showing north shore sandspits running in both generally east/west and north/south directions.

The tides have a major influence on the coastal processes found in the Long Island Sound. A slide illustrating the overall counterclockwise water circulation pattern in the Long Island Sound showed that incoming tidal flows move through Plum Gut and The Race, along the Connecticut shoreline, and back along the north shore of Long Island. Incoming waters enter generally as bottom flow while outgoing waters leave as surface flow.

In addition to the lateral transfer of sand on the south shore, there exists a seasonal onshore/offshore movement of sand along the barrier beaches. The wave action occurring during the stormy winter months diminishes the width of the beaches and transfers the sand offshore. However, during the spring and summer the offshore deposits of sand move shoreward and are eventually deposited back on the beaches forming the summer berm.

Dr. Wolff had several slides illustrating the formation of the Fire Island sandspit. The accretion of sand at the western tip of Fire Island, known as Democrat Point, causes the sandspit to expand in a westerly direction approximately 200'/year. The Army Corp of Engineers has a program for stabilizing Democrat Point by means of a littoral sand trap. Sand drifting into this trap is pumped into a rehandling basin and the sand from the basin then serves to replenish the barrier beaches at Gilgo and Cedar Beaches.

It takes a grain of sand approximately 2,000 years to travel from Montauk Point to Breezy Point on the Rockaway peninsula. From Breezy Point the sand deposits trail off into the Hudson Canyon.

Barrier beaches were very narrow originally. However, with the onset of land development, barrier beach islands, such as Long Beach, have widened. The serious erosion problem at Rockaway Beach stems from man's lack of concern for and knowledge of coastal processes during the development of the Rockaway peninsula. The pumping of sand onto the Rockaway Beach has temporarily alleviated the severe erosion problem. However, with the dunes destroyed, sections of Rockaway Beach no longer have sandy beaches; they go directly from the water, to the boardwalk, and then to the street.

The position of the shoreline on the south shore is due to both the long shore drift and the rise in the sea level. Over the years, barrier beaches have continued to grow in height in order to compensate for the rise in the sea level (3" to 4" per 100 years).

The barrier beach dunes are lower and the salt marsh deposits more abundant on the western end than the eastern end of the Great South Bay. The heavy salt marsh deposits and the relatively low barrier beach dunes in the western end of the Great South Bay are due primarily to the overwashing of the dunes.

Dr. Tanenbaum described the current staff effort in the development of criteria for the selection of Geographical Areas of Particular Concern (GAPCs). A twelve page handout entitled, "GAPC Definitions and Selection Criteria" (Attachment "A"), was distributed at the meeting for CPC review. Dr. Tanenbaum stated that any comments on the selection criteria would be greatly appreciated by, or preferably before, the next CPC meeting.

The steps involved in selection and management of GAPCs are as follows:

1. Develop data base

2. Map by category
3. Develop selection criteria
4. Select GAPCs
5. CPC review
6. Develop final map, describe areas selected, and indicate management needs.

A question was asked as to whether the NSRPB will use LILCO's projections to determine power needs and new power plant sites. Dr. Tanenbaum responded by saying that the Board will independently compile information and use its own population projections to determine future power needs on Long Island. Once power needs are determined, additional power plant sites, if necessary, will be considered. Dr. Tanenbaum said the Board is not endorsing the expansion of power plants--it is just locating potential sites in case they are needed.

Mr. Edward Parthe wanted to know approximately what percent of the coastline will be contained in the ~~CPC~~^{GAPC} category. Dr. Tanenbaum assured him it would be a very small percent since, for management considerations, it is necessary to be very selective in the designation of GAPCs.

Mr. Dave Newton asked if the N.Y.S. CZM effort is floundering. Dr. Tanenbaum stated that N.Y.S. has been in the process of gearing up and the February meeting in Albany between NYS DEC and DOS and the Feds will show the Feds that N.Y.S. is now in the position of pulling it altogether.

Mr. Parthe asked if the NSRPB has been communicating with N.Y.C. on CZ boundaries. Dr. Tanenbaum said there is no problem on that issue.

Mr. Thomas Marquardt asked how the OCS activities will interface with the CZM program. Dr. Tanenbaum replied that the Board will determine what OCS activities, which are not environmentally counterproductive, can be accommodated on Long Island. The final choice on accommodating OCS activities on Long Island will be left to the politicians. The NSRPB will, however, have a CZM Plan before any permanent OCS facilities will be needed for the Baltimore Canyon and Georges Banks areas.

Copies of the Coastal Zone Glossary and three flow charts were distributed at the meeting and are included with the minutes as Attachments "B", "C", "D", and "E".

The meeting concluded at 10 p.m.

Jan. 19, 1977

GAPC Definitions and Selection Criteria

Category #1

A) Unique, scarce, fragile or vulnerable natural habitat

Biotic communities displaying flora and fauna now or formerly characteristic of Long Island areas -- plant associations of the dry pine barrens, of the moderately drained woodlands, of the moist bogs, swamps and freshwater wetlands, and of the salt meadows, marshes and dunes -- in various stages of succession. Prime habitat for birds and small fauna especially nesting, breeding, or resting areas for endangered species.

Selection criteria

1. scarcity -- national, state, island-wide, local
2. quality -- as exemplar -- how good an example of its kind
3. additional functions -- environmental, i.e. aquifer recharge, sediment traps, nutrient removal; educational -- living laboratory
4. productivity -- contribution to food chain
5. national interest, if any, i.e., migratory bird treaty obligations
6. degree and nature of threat -- none, moderate, severe, direct, indirect
7. ease of management -- availability of legal and institutional tools, funding

B) Unique, scarce, fragile or vulnerable physical feature

A land form or water body of significance because of its function, visual quality or scientific interest -- on Long Island, this category would include barrier beach, pocket beaches, dunes, bluffs, high peaks, eskers and kettleholes and tombolos. stream corridor?

Selection criteria

1. scarcity

2. quality -- will intrinsic quality of the feature be diminished by development? Is it still typical of its category?
3. function -- what environmental benefits can be expected to result from its protection? what other benefits? aesthetic, scientific, economic?
4. national, state, metro interest, if any? Is its protection important for resource based activities?
5. degree of threat -- direct, indirect; moderate, severe
6. access -- physical, visual
7. ease of management -- and who, funds, legal, admin.

C) Unique, scarce, fragile or vulnerable site, structure or area of historic and/or cultural significance

Archeological sites; sites associated with historic events; buildings of unusual historic value or architectural merit; historic districts; and cultural resources, including but not limited to museums, estates, churches, campgrounds and other structures or sites illustrative of life on Long Island.

Selection criteria

Archeological sites:

1. evidence of authenticity of find
2. assurance that site is or can be adequately protected and that nomination will not result in destruction.

Historic sites, structures, districts

1. quality, including authenticity and representativeness -- how good an example of its kind -- is it listed in Long Island Landmarks or the Van Lew Register? Does it meet the criteria for inclusion in the National Register & State.

2. uniqueness -- is the site or artifact similar to those found elsewhere or is it exclusive to Long Island?

3. scarcity -- national, state, local?

4. condition, including potential for restoration

5. surroundings -- do they enhance or detract from the educational,

aesthetic or other values associated with the site, structures, or district? what is the potential for improvement?

6. degree of threat -- imminence of development

7. opportunities for public access -- physical, visual

8. opportunities for private use consonant with historic preservation

9. ease of management

Structures or districts of cultural significance

1. quality -- how well does it represent the outstanding architectural or life styles of Long Island during the past century? the transportation modes, the major occupations?

2. scarcity -- is it the last or one of a very few examples of an architect's work, a gold coast estate, a camp grounds, or even a working farm?

3. condition, including potential for restoration

4. accessibility

5. degree of threat

6. opportunities for private, quasi-public or public use consonant with preservation

7. ease of management

D) Unique, scarce, fragile, or vulnerable areas of scenic importance

Areas that afford a view or series of views encompassing harmonious combinations of land and water or of land forms and man-made structures or human activity. Such areas might include those that provide an unobstructed view of the water from the land or a view inland, but linked to the water; a village green or a hamlet, characterized by unity of architectural style or landscape treatment; a road offering a series of views of natural features and vegetation or of well-tended farms or estates.

Selection criteria

1. quality as evidenced by integrity, interest, representativeness

2. uniqueness -- are views of this kind found elsewhere on Long Island, in New York State or in the United States?

3. scarcity -- is it one of many such views available to the public in the locality or on Long Island as a whole?

4. degree of threat

5. assurance of public access

6. opportunities for enhancement

a. view site

b. viewed

7. additional benefits expected from preservation

8. ease of management

Category #2

Areas of high natural productivity or essential habitat for living resources, including fish, wildlife and the various trophic levels in the food web critical to their well-being.

Category #1A

Tributary streams, estuaries and embayments, coastal ponds; coastal fresh-marsh, high marsh and low marsh, tidal mud flats; littoral zones, deep water habitats; shellfish beds, fish and wildlife concentration areas, unique ecological areas, habitats of rare, threatened or endangered species; and urban open space suitable for wildlife habitat.

Selection criteria for unique ecological areas and prime habitat for birds and small game, including rare, threatened or endangered species are discussed under Category #1A.

Tributary streams, estuaries and embayments; coastal ponds, coastal fresh marsh, high marsh and low marsh, tidal mud flats and littoral zones are found in numerous locations throughout the primary zone as delineated by Nassau-Suffolk. Their ubiquity, the relative ease of identification, and the already completed mapping of tidal wetlands suggest level 2 identification of permissible uses based on land and/or water capability and reliance on performance standards, where necessary) rather than level 3 (G.A.P.C.) management. Nomination as G.A.P.C.'s may be appropriate for shellfish beds, fish and wildlife concentration areas, and urban open spaces suitable for wildlife habitat since these may require special protection in addition to that afforded by level 2 designation.

Selection Criteria

Shellfish beds and fish and wildlife concentration areas

1. productivity or contribution to the food chain
2. sensitivity to environmental alteration
3. proportion of total resource involved on Long Island, in N.Y.S., in U.S.?
4. national or state-wide interest, if any
5. degree and nature of threat -- none, moderate, severe; direct, indirect
6. other benefits, if any, to be anticipated from preservation of area
7. ease of management

Urban open spaces suitable for wildlife habitat

1. quality -- is or could wildlife be attracted to the area? adequacy in terms of size, vegetation, air and water quality and quantity, noise levels
2. scarcity -- local
3. public access for observation and other passive recreation

4. degree and nature of threat -- none, moderate, severe; direct, indirect
5. additional benefits expected to result from preservation or restoration
6. ease of management

Category #3

A. Areas of substantial recreation value and/or opportunity

Areas now used for water dependent or water enhanced recreation: areas adjacent to and suitable for the expansion of such uses, and areas appropriate for the establishment of new recreational uses. Existing public recreation facilities should be automatically classified as G.A.P.C.'s; however, "management" might be limited to the preparation of coastal zone guidelines for the development and operation of state, county, and local facilities.

Selection Criteria

1. suitability for intended use -- feasibility of development for active recreation, including but not limited to swimming, fishing, boating, picnicking, camping and field sports
2. size of site -- suggested 50 acre minimum for new facilities except boat-launching ramps or fishing piers. Smaller parcels acceptable for the above, for expansions of existing facilities or for the provision of access corridors to public lands or waters
3. need -- local, statewide, national
4. alternative sites or strategies for meeting recreation needs
5. access -- from state or county road? potential for service by public transportation
6. additional benefits expected from reservation and/or development of area for recreational use
7. ease of management

Category #4

A. Areas where developments and facilities are dependent upon the utilization of, or access to, coastal waters

This category includes all land and water areas now accommodating or suitable for water-dependent uses and activities. Since water dependent uses should always be accorded the highest priority among permissible uses, and since there is considerable overlap between this category and categories No. 3 (Areas of substantial recreational value and/or opportunity) and No. 6 (Areas of urban concentration where shoreline utilization and water uses are highly competitive), nominations under this category should be reserved for areas not accorded sufficient protection through the establishment of priorities or not included in categories Nos. 3 and 6.

Potential G.A.P.C. candidates comprise areas for water dependent uses of greater than local significance whose site requirements limit them to a very few locations, including sites for power plants, deep water ports, ferry terminals, outer continental shelf support facilities, and commercial fishing ports with a full range of boat servicing, fish landing, processing, sales, and storage facilities.

Selection criteria

1. importance of use -- to Long Island, to the NY Region, NYS and the U.S.
2. scarcity -- number of alternative sites that meet requirements for proposed use
3. quality of site -- suitability for proposed use in terms of
 - a) size of site -- is there sufficient space for facility, including any ancillary uses and buffer areas where necessary?
 - b) depth of water and volume of flow, where relevant
 - c) access to land transport or rights-of-way
 - d. ambient air quality as related to proposed use

e. attributes of the site that might mitigate or exacerbate adverse impacts of the proposed use

4. degree of threat
5. ease of management

Category #5

Areas of unique geologic or topographic significance to industrial or commercial development

This category does not appear to pertain to Long Island. Were the bluffs northeast of Hither Hills in East Hampton the sole source of sand on Long Island or in the metropolitan area, their designation as a G.A.P.C. might be appropriate. Similarly, were Port Jefferson Harbor or any other Long Island harbor the only access point for waterborne commerce on Long Island or in the New York area its designation under this category might be justifiable. Inasmuch as Long Island is not presumed to have nearshore petroleum resources, phosphate deposits or other significant mineral resources, and since harbors are not unique, there seems to be no need for the development of selection criteria for this category.

The Port Washington sandpits on the western shore of Hempstead Harbor could be considered an A.P.R. (an Area for Preservation and Restoration, a subset of the G.A.P.C.'s) related to this category and to categories number 1B, 1D, 3, 4, 6, and 7.

Category #6

Areas of urban concentration where shoreline uses are highly competitive

Portions of the coastal zone where a comprehensive, site specific management program is required to insure optimal use of the shoreline and coastal waters. Such areas are characterized by continuing competition among dissimilar and often incompatible uses and activities for sites at the land-water interface.

The typical competition is between the industrial, commercial and utility uses, which often located on the shorefront in advance of urbanization, and the recreational or residential uses that now require or are greatly enhanced by a waterfront location. On Long Island, areas in this category are likely to be more extensive and varied in character than are most other G.A.P.C.'s and may encompass physical or cultural features which, if located elsewhere, would be separately identified as G.A.P.C.'s. In many cases areas selected in category No. 6 will also be A.R.P.'s.

Selection Criteria

1. Underutilization or inappropriate utilization of the shoreline and adjacent waters - as indicated by obsolescence, congestion, conflicting land uses, interference with public access to the water, and unnecessary damage to coastal resources.
2. Evidence that water enhanced on non-water related uses are able to outbid water-dependent uses for shorefront sites.
3. Potential for improvement through planned changes in land use, circulation, community appearance, and pollution control. Opportunities for optimization of the resource through appropriate use of vacant parcels, immediate or long-term removal of non-water related uses, clearance and or rehabilitation of deteriorating structures or facilities and restoration of the townscape.
4. Presence of physical or cultural feature that would qualify as a G.A.P.C. under categories Nos. 1, 2, 3 or 4.
5. National, State or Metropolitan area interest, if any.

Category #7

Areas of significant hazard if developed, due to storms, slides, floods, erosion, settlement, etc.
Unstable or dynamic natural features including steep slopes, bluffs,

stream banks, and bay bottom; areas subject to severe or frequent flooding, rapid shoreline erosion (greater than 6" per year), subsidence, or excessive sedimentation.

Areas characterized by the presence of significant hazards for development have been identified and included in the land and water capability classification system. Limitations upon use are keyed to management measures designed to avoid, modify, or diminish the impact of resource-related hazards. With few exceptions, level 2 rather than level 3 on G.A.P.C. management seems appropriate.

It might be useful to identify as G.A.P.C.'s those areas where man's activities have so accelerated natural process as to create additional hazards to development. Areas where urban development accompanied by storm drainage facilities may cause flash floods, shore areas dependent upon structural erosion control, and coastal plain pine-oak forest subject to frequent fires seem likely candidates.

Selection criteria

- 1) Extent of danger -- number of persons or amount of property involved.
- 2) Temporal character of threat -- rare, occasional, or constant.
- 3) Ease of management.

Category #8

Areas needed to protect, maintain and replenish coastal resources including coastal lands and waters. The areas are of two general classes: those needed to reduce or even preclude man-induced impacts upon habitats, features or processes; and those needed to permit or facilitate the reclamation of degraded habitats and features or the restoration of coastal processes. They may include such major components of the coastal zone as the harbor beach-back bay system; lands submerged by tides and subject to erosion,

deposition and sedimentation as a result of waves, currents, and tidal action; sources of sediment for coastal waters; the fresh water aquifer and aquifer recharge areas; and the various coastal ecosystems. However, the significance of most of the above-mentioned areas has been recognized in the land and water capability analysis and appropriate level 2 management recommendations provided. In a few instances the potential benefits of site-specific measures designed to protect lands and waters adjacent to unique, scarce, fragile or vulnerable habitats or physical features (G.A.P.C. Categories Nos. 1.A and 1.B respectively) or for areas of high natural productivity or essential habitat for living resources (G.A.P.C. No. 2) may be of sufficient magnitude to warrant inclusion of discrete portions of major coastal resource components within the administrative boundaries or management area of the designated G.A.P.C.

At this time there appears to be little, if any need for separate identification and designation of areas needed to reduce or preclude man-induced impacts upon coastal resources. Selection criteria are therefore limited to those related to areas needed to permit or facilitate the reclamation of degraded habitats and features or the restoration of coastal processes.

Selection Criteria

- 1) Potential for improvement - what is the extent and character of the changes that can be anticipated as a result of G.A.P.C. designation and management?
- 2) How important are these changes to Long Island? N.Y.S.? the U.S.?
- 3) Other benefits, if any, that may be expected to result from the proposed action

4) Degree of threat - imminence of actions that may preclude ultimate reclamation or restoration.

5) Total cost

6) Ease of Management

COASTAL ZONE GLOSSARY

ADDITIONS - PART I

ACCRETION - May be either NATURAL or ARTIFICIAL. Natural accretion is the buildup of land solely by the action of the forces of nature, on a beach by deposition of waterborne or airborne material. Artificial accretion is a similar buildup of land by reason of an act of man, such as the accretion formed by a groin, breakwater, or beach fill deposited by mechanical means. Also ACCRETION.

BACKSHORE - That zone of the shore or beach lying between the foreshore and the coastline and acted upon by waves only during severe storms, especially when combined with exceptionally high water. Also BACKBEACH. It comprises the BERM or BERMS.

BAR - A submerged or emerged embankment of sand, gravel, or other unconsolidated material built on the sea floor in shallow water by waves and currents. See BAYMOUTH BAR, CUSPATE BAR.

BARRIER BEACH - A bar essentially parallel to the shore, the crest of which is above normal high-water level. Also called OFFSHORE BARRIER and BARRIER ISLAND.

BAY - A recess in the shore or an inlet of a sea between two capes or headlands, not as large as a gulf but larger than a cove. See also BIGHT, INLET.

BAYMOUTH BAR - A bar extending partly or entirely across the mouth of a bay.

BEACH - The zone of unconsolidated material that extends landward from the low water line to the place where there is marked change in material or physiographic form, or to the line of permanent vegetation (usually the effective limit of storm waves). The seaward limit of a beach - unless otherwise specified - is the mean low water line. A beach includes FORESHORE and BACKSHORE.

BEACH BERM - A nearly horizontal part of the beach or backshore formed by the deposit of material by wave action. Some beaches have no berms, others have one or several.

BEACH EROSION - The carrying away of beach materials by wave action, tidal currents, littoral currents, or wind.

BEACH FACE - The action of the beach normally exposed to the action of the wave uprush. The FORESHORE of a BEACH.

BEACH MARK - A permanently fixed point of known elevation. A primary beach mark is one close to a tide station to which the tide staff and tidal datum originally are referenced.

BERM, BEACH - See BEACH BERM.

BIGHT - A bend in a coastline forming an open bay. A bay formed by such a bend.

BULKHEAD - A structure or partition to retain or prevent sliding of the land. A secondary purpose is to protect the upland against damage from wave action.

CAUSEWAY - A raised road, across wet or marshy ground, or across water.

CHANNEL - (1) A natural or artificial waterway of perceptible extent which either periodically or continuously contains moving water, or which forms a connecting link between two bodies of water. (2) The part of a body of water deep enough to be used for navigation through an area otherwise too shallow for navigation. (3) A large strait, as the English Channel. (4) The deepest part of a stream, bay, or strait through which the main volume or current of water flows.

CLIFF - A high, steep face of rock; a precipice. See also SEA CLIFF.

COAST - A strip of land of indefinite width (may be several miles) that extends from the shoreline inland to the first major change in terrain features.

COASTAL PLAIN - The plain composed of horizontal or gently sloping strata of clastic materials fronting the coast, and generally representing a strip of sea bottom that has emerged from the sea in recent geologic time.

CREST OF BERM - The seaward limit of a berm. Also BERM EDGE.

CURRENT, COASTAL - One of the offshore currents flowing generally parallel to the shoreline in the deeper water beyond and near the surf zone. They are not related genetically to waves and resulting surf, but may be related to tides, winds, or distribution of mass.

CURRENT, FLOOD - The tidal current toward shore or up a tidal stream. Usually associated with the increase in the height of the tide.

CURRENT, LITTORAL - Any current in the littoral zone caused primarily by wave action, e.g., longshore current, rip current. See also CURRENT, NEARSHORE.

CURRENT, LONGSHORE - The littoral current in the breaker zone moving essentially parallel to the shore, usually generated by waves breaking at an angle to the shoreline.

CURRENT, TIDAL - The alternating horizontal movement of water associated with the rise and fall of the tide caused by the astronomical tide-producing forces.

CUSPATE BAR - A crescent-shaped bar uniting with the shore at each end. It may be formed by a single spit growing from shore and then turning back to again meet the shore, or by two spits growing from the shore and uniting to form a bar of sharply cusped form.

DATCH, PLANE - The horizontal plane to which soundings, ground elevations, or water surface elevations are referred. Also **REFERENCE PLANE**. The plane is called a **TIDAL DATCH** when defined by a certain phase of the tide.

DEPTH - The vertical distance from a specified tidal datum to the sea floor.

DITCHAL TIDE - A tide with one high water and one low water in a tidal day.

DRIFT (beam) - (1) Sometimes used as a short form for **LITTORAL DRIFT**. (2) The speed at which a current runs. (3) Also floating material deposited on a beach (driftwood). (4) A deposit of a continental ice sheet, as a drumlin.

DUNES - (1) Mounds of loose, wind-blown material, usually sand. (2) **SEA DUNES** smaller than bare but larger than ripples that are out of phase with any water-surface gravity waves associated with them.

EMBAYMENT - An indentation in the shoreline forming an open bay.

EROSION - The wearing away of land by the action of natural forces. On a beach, the carrying away of beach material by wave action, tidal currents, littoral currents, or by deflation.

ESTUARY - (1) The part of a river that is affected by tides. (2) The region near a river mouth in which the fresh water of the river mixes with the salt water of the sea.

FLOOD TIDE - The period of time between low water and the succeeding high water; a rising tide.

FOREBAY - The front dune immediately behind the backshore.

FORESHORE - The part of the shore lying between the crest of the seaward berm (or upper limit of wave wash at high tide) and the ordinary low water mark. That is ordinarily traversed by the uprush and backwash of the waves as the tides rise and fall.

GROIN - A shore protection structure built (usually) perpendicular to the shoreline) to trap littoral drift or retard erosion of the shore.

GROIN SYSTEM - A series of groins acting together to protect a section of beach. Commonly called a **groin field**.

GROUND WATER - Subsurface water occupying the zone of saturation. In a strict sense, the term is applied only to water below the **WATER TABLE**.

HEADLAND - A high steep-faced promontory extending into the sea.

HIGH WATER LINE - In strictness, the intersection of the plane of mean high water with the shore. The shoreline delineated on the nautical charts of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey is an approximation of the high water line. For specific occurrences, the highest elevation on the shore reached during a storm or rising tide, including meteorological effects.

HURRICANE - An intense tropical cyclone in which winds tend to spiral inward toward a core of low pressure, with maximum surface wind velocities that equal or exceed 75 mph (65 knots) for several minutes or longer at some points. **TROPICAL STORM** is the term applied if maximum winds are less than 75 mph.

INLET - (1) A short, narrow waterway connecting a bay, lagoon, or similar body of water with a large parent body of water. (2) An arm of the sea (or other body of water), that is long compared to its width, and may extend a considerable distance inland. See also **TIDAL INLET**.

LEE - (1) Shelter, or the part or side sheltered or turned away from the wind or waves.

LEeward - The direction toward which the wind is blowing; the direction toward which waves are traveling.

LITTORAL DRIFTS - Deposits of littoral drift.

LITTORAL DRIFT - The sedimentary material moved in the littoral zone under the influence of waves and currents.

LITTORAL TRANSPORT - The movement of littoral drift in the littoral zone by waves and currents. Includes movement parallel (longshore transport) and perpendicular (cross-shore transport) to the shore.

LITTORAL TRANSPORT RATE - Rate of transport of sedimentary material parallel to or perpendicular to the shore in the littoral zone. Usually expressed in cubic yards (meters) per year. Commonly used as synonymous with **LONGSHORE TRANSPORT RATE**.

LITTORAL ZONE - In beach terminology, an indefinite zone extending seaward from the shoreline to just beyond the breaker zone.

SHOAL (noun) - A detached elevation of the sea bottom, comprised of any material except rock or coral, which may endanger surface navigation.

SHOAL (verb) - (1) To become shallow gradually. (2) To cause to become shallow. (3) To proceed from a greater to a lesser depth of water.

SHORE - The narrow strip of land in immediate contact with the sea, including the zone between high and low water lines. A shore of unconsolidated material is usually called a beach.

SLOPE - The degree of inclination to the horizontal. Usually expressed as a ratio, such as 1:25 or 1 on 25, indicating 1 unit vertical rise in 25 units of horizontal distance; or in a decimal fraction (0.04); degree ($2^{\circ} 18'$); or percent (4%).

SOIL CLASSIFICATION (size) - An arbitrary division of a continuous scale of grain sizes such that each scale unit or grade may serve as a convenient class interval for conducting the analysis or for expressing the results of an analysis.

SOUND (noun) - (1) A wide waterway between the mainland and an island, or a wide waterway connecting two sea areas. (2) A relatively long arm of the sea or ocean forming a channel between an island and a mainland or connecting two larger bodies, as a sea and the ocean, or two parts of the same body; usually wider and more extensive than a strait.

SPII - A small point of land or a narrow shoal projecting into a body of water from the shore.

STORM SURGE - A rise above normal water level on the open coast due to the action of wind stress on the water surface. Storm surge resulting from a hurricane also includes that rise in level due to atmospheric pressure reduction as well as that due to wind stress.

TROPICAL STORM - A tropical cyclone with maximum winds less than 75 mph.

WAVE HEIGHT - The vertical distance between a crest and the preceding trough.

WAVELNGTH - The horizontal distance between similar points on two successive waves measured perpendicular to the crest.

WHARF - A structure built on the shore of a harbor, river, or canal, so that vessels may lie alongside to receive and discharge cargo and passengers.

Reference: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Miscellaneous Paper 2-72 dated April 1972, "A Glossary of Coastal Engineering Terms".

LONGSHORE - Parallel to and near the shoreline.

LONGSHORE BAR - A bar running roughly parallel to the shoreline.

LONGSHORE TRANSPORT RATE - Rate of transport of sedimentary material parallel to the shore. Usually expressed in cubic yards (meters) per year. Commonly used as synonymous with **LITTORAL TRANSPORT RATE**.

MEAN HIGH WATER (MHW) - The average height of the high waters over a 19-year period. For shorter periods of observations, corrections are applied to eliminate known variations and reduce the results to the equivalent of a mean 19-year value. All high water heights are included in the average where the type of tide is either semidiurnal or mixed. Only the higher high water heights are included in the average where the type of tide is diurnal. So determined, mean high water in the latter case is the same as mean higher high water.

MEAN LOW WATER (MLW) - The average height of the low waters over a 19-year period. For shorter periods of observations, corrections are applied to eliminate known variations and reduce the results to the equivalent of a mean 19-year value. All low water heights are included in the average where the type of tide is either semidiurnal or mixed. Only lower low water heights are included in the average where the type of tide is diurnal. So determined, mean low water in the latter case is the same as mean lower low water.

MEAN SEA LEVEL - The average height of the surface of the sea for all stages of the tide over a 19-year period, usually determined from hourly height readings. Not necessarily equal to **MEAN TIDE LEVEL**.

NOURISHMENT - The process of replenishing a beach. It may be brought about naturally, by longshore transport, or artificially by the deposition of dredged materials.

OFFSHORE - (1) In beach terminology, the comparatively flat zone of variable width, extending from the breaker zone to the seaward edge of the Continental Shelf. (2) A direction seaward from the shore.

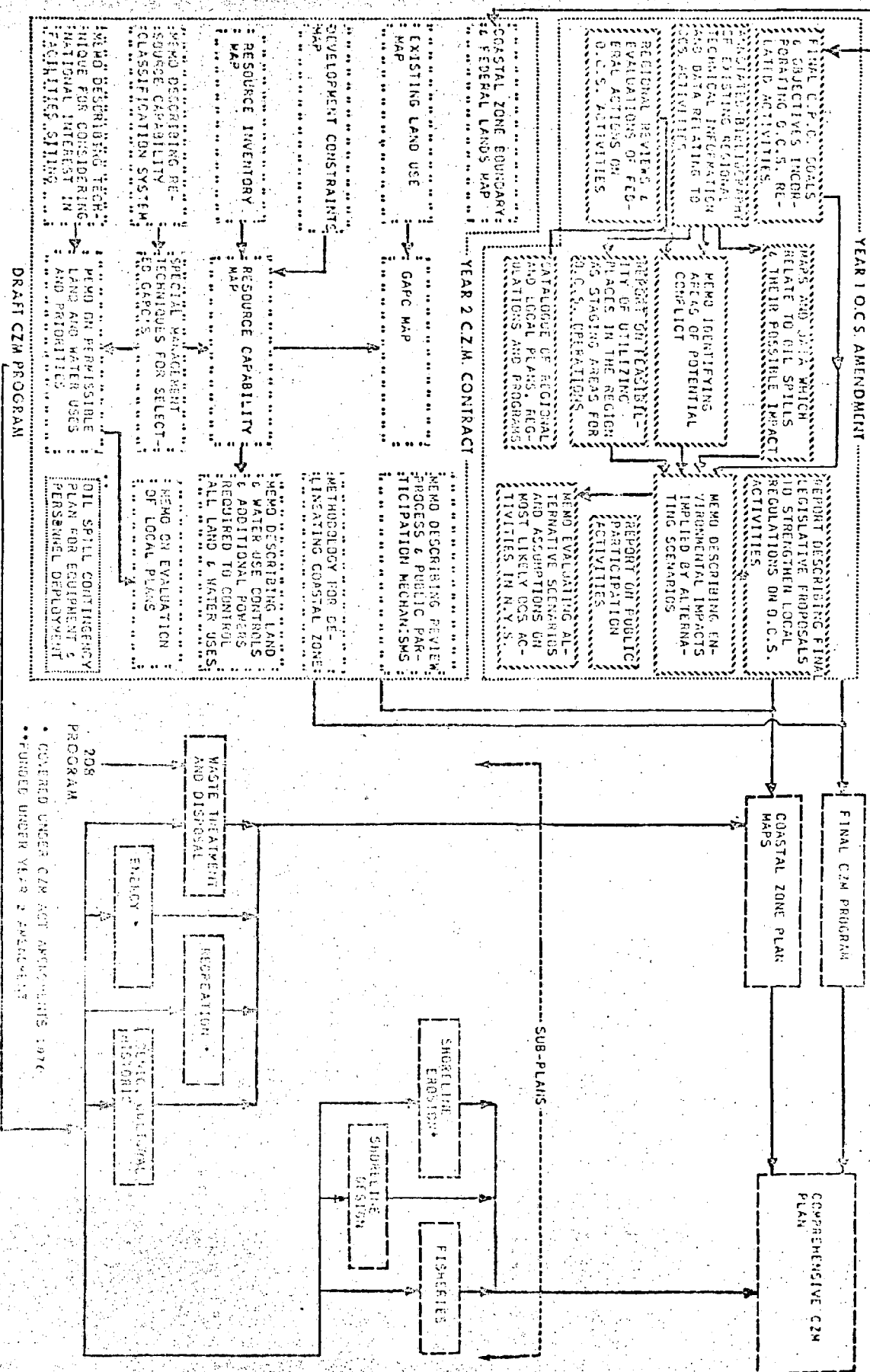
PERMEABLE GROIN - A groin with openings large enough to permit passage of appreciable quantities of littoral drift.

PIER - A structure, usually of open construction, extending out into the water from the shore, to serve as a landing place, a recreational facility, etc., rather than to afford coastal protection. In the Great Lakes, a term sometimes improperly applied to jetties.

RETROGRESSION OF A BEACH - (1) A continuing landward movement of the shoreline. (2) A net landward movement of the shoreline over a specified time.

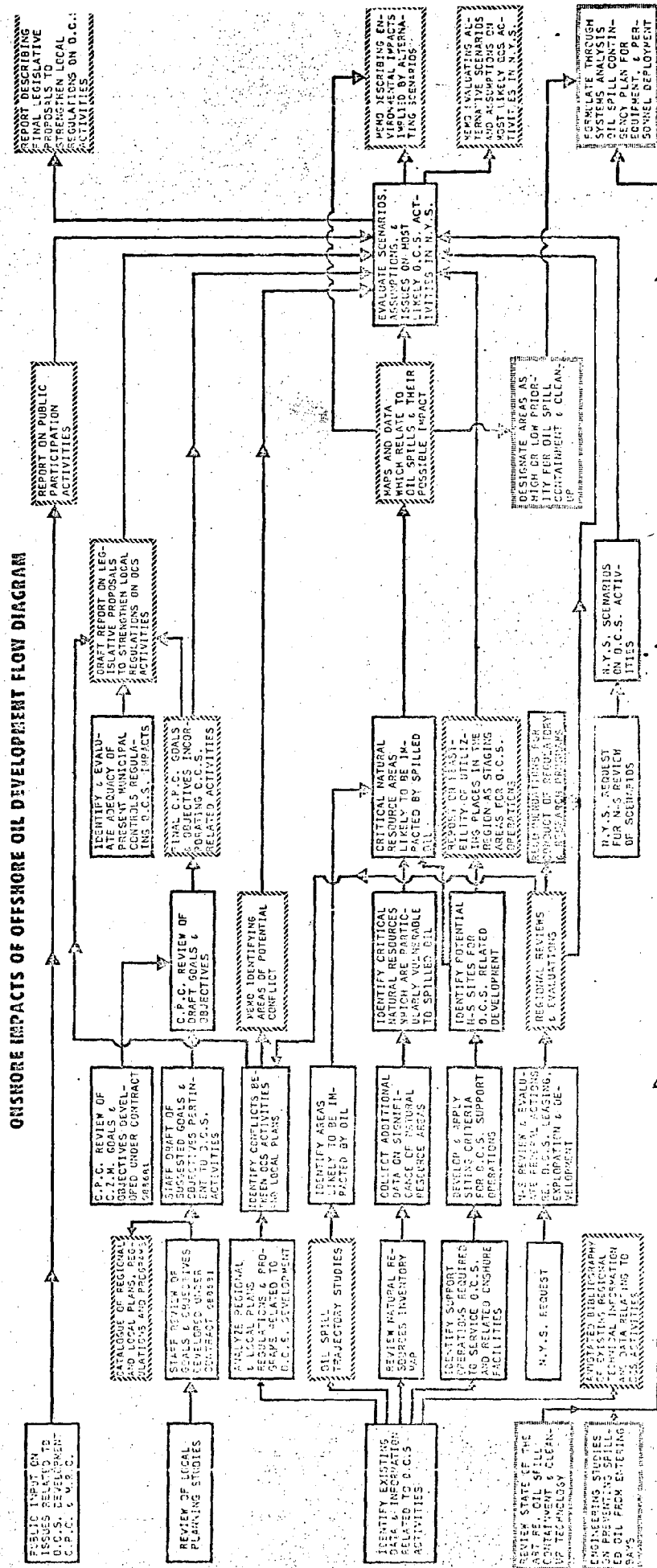
SALT MARCH - A marsh periodically flooded by salt water.

MASSAUSU-FOLK COMPREHENSIVE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND FLOW DIAGRAM

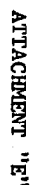


ATTACHMENT "D"

ONSHORE IMPACTS OF OFFSHORE OIL DEVELOPMENT FLOW DIAGRAM



4



Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board
H. Lee Dennison Office Building
Veterans Memorial Highway
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Meeting Notice

There will be a meeting of the Coastal Zone Management/Citizens Participation Committee (CPC) on Wednesday, March 23, 1977 at 7:30 p.m. in the 12th floor Conference Room, NSRPB office, H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, N.Y.

The following items are on the meeting agenda:

- I. Staff presentation of existing local government regulations dealing with CZM.
- II. Staff presentation of preliminary selection of Geographical Areas of Particular Concern (GAPCs) for all of Nassau/Suffolk.
- III. Staff presentation on land and water uses having a direct and significant impact on coastal waters.

Additional information about the meeting can be obtained by phoning Ron Verbarg of the Regional Marine Resources Council staff at (516) 979-2934, 2935.

Minutes of the NSRPB Meeting on Coastal Zone Management

A public meeting concerning the NSRPB/NYS Dept. of State contract on CZM was held on Wednesday, February 16, 1977 at 7:30 p.m. in the 12th floor Planning Dept. Conference Room, H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Hauppauge, N.Y. Dr. Edith Tanenbaum and Mr. Arthur Kunz presided.

Mr. Kunz presented the Board's preliminary selection of Geographical Areas of Particular Concern (GAPCs) for two sample areas - the north shore of Nassau County and western Suffolk County, and the southern fork of Suffolk County. It was felt that the two sample areas contain GAPCs representing the diversity of both development and preservation opportunities available on Long Island.

The red lines indicating the boundaries of the preliminary GAPCs on 1" = 2000' wall maps do not necessarily represent the ultimate boundaries. The preliminary GAPCs selected by the Board range from scenic overlooks to large parcels containing multiple GACP attributes. Many of the areas that the Board felt were potential GAPCs were already in public ownership and subject to management controls. Therefore, publicly owned land was not included in the preliminary selection of GAPCs.

The GAPCs indicated on the north shore sample wall maps include the following areas:

1. Little Neck Bay
2. Hempstead Harbor - Port Washington sandpits and Roslyn Harbor
3. Glen Cove Creek
4. Bluffs overlooking Long Island Sound at Glen Cove
5. Oyster Bay Harbor
6. Cold Spring Harbor
7. Lloyd Harbor
8. Huntington Harbor
9. Morgan Estate

South Fork GAPCs include the following areas:

1. Historic village centers such as East Hampton, Southampton, Quogue, Shelter Island
2. Maple Swamp
3. Shinnecock Inlet
4. Ponquogue Bridge
5. Shinnecock Indian Reservation
6. Cow Neck
7. Mashomack Forest
8. Shelter Island ferry terminals
9. Portion between Cedar Point and Northwest Creek County Parks
10. Acabonack Harbor
11. Three Mile Harbor
12. Napeague Harbor
13. Fort Pond Bay
14. Georgica Pond
15. Gardiners Island
16. Robins Island

Most of the area around Napeague Harbor has recently been purchased by the Nature Conservancy. However, a portion remains containing private substandard structures on town owned property, and this is the section outlined as a GACP.

Mr. Kunz stated that a prime example of a GAPC with restoration potential would be the decaying waterfront area along the Patchogue River. Garden apartments and the Fire Island ferry terminal are already replacing some of the decay along the River.

Members of the CPC recommended the following additions to the GAPC list:

1. area south of Noyack Rd., north of the raceway - scenic overlook for Noyack Bay.
2. Gleason Point in North Haven - scenic and wildlife diversity. Interior will probably be developed but shoreline will be preserved according to Mr. Kunz.
3. Fresh Pond on Shelter Island - kettlehole pond.
4. Flanders Bay - high biological productivity area, hatchery area for clams.
5. Area immediately east of Shinnecock Inlet - access for surf fishermen.
6. Prime farmland - Mr. Kunz indicated that prime farmland has already been included in the land capability classification system.

Mrs. Burr, Trustee of the Village of Lloyd Harbor, suggested that the Lloyd Harbor GAPC area circled on the wall map be dropped since the majority of the land is already in either Town or Village ownership.

Mr. Parthe said that GAPCs could be categorized into one of these areas: preservation, conservation and economic development. In the past, according to Mr. Parthe, land use planning has showed economic growth. Mr. Parthe would like to see that adequate opportunities for water dependent economic development exist along with the preservation and conservation opportunities in the coastal zone.

Mr. Kunz assured Mr. Parthe that provision for water dependent development opportunities does and will exist in the selection of GAPCs. Mr. Kunz noted that in addition to new development potential in undeveloped areas the reclamation of obsolete and abandoned facilities in areas such as Port Jefferson and Patchogue offers new opportunities for water dependent uses.

Mr. Sy Robbins, planner with the NSRPB, briefly described the water capability classification system developed by the Board. The system is based on the following factors:

1. depth contours
2. sediment quality data
3. tidal range information (tidal flushing)

The water capability system has indicated that the sewage treatment plants located at the heads of the north shore bays are poorly situated because of the low tidal flushing. The tidal flushing is best at the mouths of the bays.

The discussion on the land and water uses having a direct and significant impact on coastal waters was deferred until the next meeting due to the late hour. However, a memo on this subject was distributed and is enclosed as Attachment A.

A letter from the South Bay Cruising Club, Attachment B, outlines the Club's position on CZM issues.

The meeting concluded at approximately 10 p.m.

LAND AND WATER USES HAVING A DIRECT AND SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON COASTAL WATERS

The CZM guidance provided in Threshold Paper #2: Land and Water Uses requires "a definition of what shall constitute permissible land and water uses within the coastal zone which have a direct and significant impact on the coastal waters....".

Apparently, the 306 regulations divide this requirement into two elements; namely, the determination of those land and water uses that have a direct and significant impact on coastal waters and an identification of such uses which the state (N-S, in this case) regards as permissible. There is a further requirement that the procedure for defining these uses include "A method for relating various specific land and water uses to impact upon coastal waters, including an operational definition of 'direct and significant impact'."

The use of resource and environmental constraints information to develop the land capability classification system would seem to take care of the first part provided the accompanying text indicates, in addition to the effect of the resource characteristics reflected in the land classifications on potential land uses and vice versa, the effects, if any, on coastal waters. The relationship between water capability and water uses should also be discussed in terms of impacts on coastal waters, although in most instances the effects of water uses on coastal waters should be fairly obvious.

It is now necessary to provide an "operational definition of 'direct and significant impact'."

The New Jersey definition to which Carol referred defines impacts, but not necessarily land and water uses that have a direct and significant impact on coastal waters. It reads as follows:

Impacts - Changes in the physical and chemical characteristics of estuarine waters through human activities which seriously degrade water quality in certain areas, which may result in loss of harvestable shellfish resources, recreation value, aesthetic appeal, threats to marine species dependent upon estuarine productivity and diversity.

These physical characteristics include: circulation, size, freshwater influence from upland drainage, depth, closure, bottom characteristics, and temperature. Biological productivity parameters include: species diversity, number of individuals within species, migratory habits, i.e. time spent within the system, intensity of use by species in various parts of the estuarine environment, whether for feeding, breeding or shelter.

Source: Alternatives for the Coast - October 1976, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Sciences, Office of CZM.

Rhode Island, in its coastal zone plan, referred to uses or activities that result in ^{an} appreciable or detectable change or changes in the physical, chemical or biological parameters of any marine or transitional ecosystem and suggested those uses or activities could be considered to have a direct and significant impact.

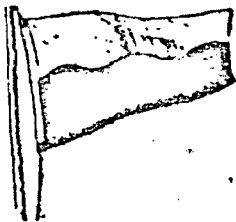
The Rhode Island definition seems more complete and certainly less biased. Impacts can be positive as well as negative. Furthermore, the notion of "appreciable" or "detectable" changes allows for the exclusion of minor or extremely transient impacts, the regulation of which would be difficult and, possibly, pointless.

Perhaps N-S should develop its own approach. The following definition is offered for staff consideration:

Any land or water use or related activity that results in an appreciable or detectable change in coastal processes or coastal ecosystems. Direct and significant impacts comprise the physical alteration of the land-water interface or of underwater lands, the addition of foreign substances or pollutants in amounts that stress the assimilative capacity of the receiving waters, and the alteration of the volume or temporal pattern of fresh water and nutrient flows to estuaries and embayments whenever such reductions result in changes in physical or chemical parameters or biological productivity.

Direct and significant impacts generally result from the establishment of a particular use or from the nature and intensity of specific activities associated with that use.

Take the case of a residential use within the primary or even the secondary coastal zone. The construction of the house may involve the stripping of vegetation with increased erosion from wind and storm water, at least temporarily. The air and noise pollution that characterize the construction process may not impact the coastal waters; however, the disposal of excess building materials or construction debris may involve on-site burial or dumping in nearby wetlands or channels. Bulk heading or the construction of a dock may result in the physical alteration of the land-water interface; dredging of a channel may so alter the bottom as to produce a change in tidal flows, with consequent undercutting and erosion in nearby areas. Once construction and landscaping have been completed and the house is occupied, run-off from the roof and from paved surfaces, fertilizers and pesticides from landscaped areas, sewage effluent from cesspools or septic tanks and tile fields may be expected to reach coastal waters. If the area is sewered, coliform and nutrient input is reduced or eliminated. If pets are kept, such inputs are increased. Use of a power boat may introduce hydrocarbons and increase turbidity through resuspension of sediments.



South Bay Cruising Club

GREAT SOUTH BAY, L.I.

February 15, 1977

Citizens Input on Coastal Zone Management

The South Bay Cruising Club is a group comprising the owners of almost 400 auxiliary sailboats whose main cruising waters are the Great South Bay and nearby waters roughly from Rockaway to Shinnecock in and offshore.

Below is outlined our position on the future of the Coastal Zone as we would like to see it.

- 1 The quality of life for the residents and users of the coastal zone should not further decline and, if possible, should be improved.
- 2 Our creeks, rivers, bays and nearby ocean waters must be kept healthy to protect the health of the people as well as our considerable fishery.
- 3 We feel strongly that the navigable waters within the coastal zone should be maintained both as to depth and width of channels and also as to minimum heights of obstructions such as bridges and cable crossings. It should be noted here that the Inland Waterway extends through the entire area outlined above.
- 4 There are certain activities which must be at the shoreline and the two most important to us are
 - a Wetlands for obvious reasons
 - b The commercial enterprises necessary to service the fishery and recreation uses of the shore.

Any other development in a wetlands or salvageable wetlands area, in our view, would have a negative effect upon the coastal zone.

- 5 We believe that the development of marinas on the bay side of the barrier beach should have low priority and that the less destructive harbor for anchorage of recreational boats be employed as outlined in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Beach Erosion Control - Fire Island Inlet to Montauk Point 3/76 Appendix refs. G69, G70, G71.

Bud Rosenberg
Commodore

5 MIDFIELD ST
STONY BROOK, NY 11790
751-8791

Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board
H. Lee Dennison Office Building
Veterans Memorial Highway
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Meeting Notice

There will be a meeting of the Coastal Zone Management Citizens/Participation Committee (CPC) on Wednesday, April 13, 1977 at 7:30 p.m. in the 12th floor Conference Room, NSRPB office, H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, N.Y.

The following items are on the meeting agenda:

- I. Continuation of staff presentation of preliminary selection of Geographical Areas of Particular Concern (GAPCs) for all of Nassau/Suffolk.
- II. Staff presentation summarizing existing local government regulations dealing with CZM.
- III. Staff presentation of commercial fishing segment of Fishery Plan, and discussion of problems and needs of recreational fishermen on Long Island.
- IV. Staff presentation on land and water uses having a direct and significant impact on coastal waters.

Additional information about the meeting can be obtained by phoning Ron Verberg of the Regional Marine Resources Council staff at (516) 979-2934, 2935.

Minutes of the NSRPB Meeting on Coastal Zone Management

A public meeting concerning the NSRPB/NYS Dept. of State contract on CZM was held on Wednesday, March 23, 1977 at 7:30 p.m. in the 12th floor Planning Dept. Conference Room, H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Hauppauge, N.Y. Mr. Arthur Kunz and Dr. Edith Tanenbaum presided.

Mr. Kunz expanded his presentation of the Board's preliminary selection of Geographical Areas of Particular Concern (GAPCs) from the two sample areas discussed at the last CPC meeting - the north shore of Nassau County and western Suffolk County, and the southern fork of Suffolk County - to include all of Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

Starting from Huntington and working eastward, Mr. Kunz mentioned the following areas in the Board's preliminary selection of GAPC:

1. Private golf course east of Crab Meadow Park - good recreational frontage on Long Island Sound.
2. Land around Kings Park State Hospital.
3. Stony Brook Harbor area including wetlands, West Meadow Beach, and golf course.
4. Historic districts of St. James, Stony Brook, and Setauket.
5. Port Jefferson Harbor - potential for commercial and recreational reuses, and historic restoration.
6. Mt. Sinai - controversy over whether harbor area should be used predominantly for recreation, commerce, or preservation. For the time being preservation has won out.

Area in Brookhaven between Mt. Sinai and Wading River is already residentially developed and holds no opportunities for a change in land uses. Therefore, the Board suggested no GAPCs for this area.

7. Wading River - wetlands around power plant and historic area.
8. Deep Pond of Camp Wauwepex - currently owned by Nassau County Boy Scouts.
9. Swan Pond/Cranberry Bog area - two golf courses are proposed for this environmentally sensitive area.
10. Camps at Baiting Hollow east of Wildwood State Park - good frontage on Long Island Sound.
11. Jamesport Lilco site - pond, historic buildings, erosion problems, mined out sand pit, needs restoration.
12. Private golf course in E. Marion.
13. Land connecting Orient and E. Marion.
14. Orient Pt. - Point itself probably already lost to residential housing -

has severe erosion problems. Possibility of establishing scenic-historic corridor.

15. Greenport - deep harbor can serve as potential OCS site.

There was a suggestion that a stretch of bluffs approximately 1/2 mile long east of Duck Pond Point, which is east of Mattituck Inlet, be included as a GAPC.

Three areas in the Peconic Bay area mentioned by Mr. Kunz as potential GAPCs are:

1. Fort Cutchogue
2. South Jamesport
3. Peconic River sections not already in public ownership.

Duck farms located on streams emptying into south shore bays are considered incompatible uses and have limited lives. Existing duck farms, therefore, have good reuse possibilities in the near future. Three existing duck farm sites considered by Mr. Kunz as potential GAPCs are located on land adjacent to the following waterbodies:

1. Terrell River in East Moriches.
2. Carmens River south of S.C. Southaven Park.
3. upper ponds of Forge River.

Continuing along the south shore from east to west, Mr. Kunz suggested the following areas as GAPCs:

1. Historic lake area in Yaphank.
2. Patchogue - Site of Fire Island ferry terminal. Harbor area, containing oil storage and abandoned commercial operations, has major reuse possibilities.
3. La Salle Military Academy in West Sayville just west of the S.C. golf course.
4. Series of cottages on Great South Bay islands such as Oak Island and Captree Island.

A question was raised as to why only some of the barrier beach inlets are considered GAPCs, even though all of the inlets have severe erosion problems. Mr. Kunz was answering the question and explained that the erosion of the inlets would be included in the Erosion Subplan when he was notified that there was a bomb scare and the building would have to be evacuated. Thus, the meeting ended abruptly at 8:40 p.m.

Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board
H. Lee Dennison Office Building
Veterans Memorial Highway
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Meeting Notice

There will be a meeting of the Coastal Zone Management/Citizens Participation Committee (CPC) on Wednesday, May 18, 1977 at 7:30 p.m. in the 12th floor Conference Room, NSRPB Office, H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, New York.

The following items are on the meeting agenda:

- I. Staff presentation of the recreational fishing segment of Marine Fisheries Subplan for Nassau and Suffolk Counties.
- II. Staff presentation on land and water uses having a direct and significant impact on coastal waters.
- III. Slide presentation of Coastal Zone Management issues in California.

Additional information about the meeting can be obtained by phoning Ron Verbarg of the Regional Marine Resources Council staff at (516) 979-2934, 2935.

Minutes of the NSRPB Meeting on Coastal Zone Management

A public meeting concerning the NSRPB/NYS Dept. of State contract on CZM was held on Wednesday, April 13, 1977 at 7:30 p.m. in the 12th floor Planning Dept. Conference Room, H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Hauppauge, N. Y. Mr. Arthur Kunz and Dr. Edith Tanenbaum presided.

Mr. Kunz continued his discussion of Geographical Areas of Particular Concern (GAPCs) from the last CPC meeting. The first staff cut in the GAPC selection process produced approximately 100 GAPCs. The staff has now narrowed it down to nearly 50 GAPCs. Mr. Kunz stressed that the GAPCs selected to date are by no means a final listing - they are tentative and he is looking for additional suggestions on GAPCs from the CPC.

GAPCs are areas that offer exceptional opportunities for preservation, conservation, and redevelopment, and are in need of special management considerations. The staff used the following overall criteria for narrowing down the selected GAPCs:

1. Feasibility of management of area.
2. Degree of threat to the area.
3. Proximity of area to other publicly held lands.

Mr. Kunz posed the question, "GAPC designation what does it mean"? He stated he was not sure what it would mean for every GAPC, but that the designation could result in:

1. Identification of areas having unique natural features and resources and areas having redevelopment opportunities.
2. Review of development plans for designated areas.

The GAPCs are indicated on the wall map in red, publicly owned parcels in green, and privately owned golf courses in blue. Privately owned golf courses having extensive shorefront property may qualify as GAPCs if they become threatened by development.

Examples of areas selected as GAPCs are:

1. Preservation of river valleys.
 - a. Nissequogue River
 - b. Carmens River - three areas in particular
 1. Historic lakes area
 2. Duck farm between Long Island Railroad and Sunrise Highway.
 3. Manor of St. George
 - c. Peconci River - environmentally sensitive area surrounding Swan Pond is threatened with the construction of two golf courses - other missing links in the public ownership of the Peconic River valley may be picked up through clustering of residential development.

2. Prime wildlife areas such as the Maple Swamp area adjacent to the Sears-Bellows Pond County Park and the Suffolk County owned property at Flanders.
3. Obsolete harbor areas such as Patchogue River have tremendous redevelopment potential with the removal of oil storage facilities and decaying waterfront structures.
4. Islands such as Robins and Gardiners are included because of their uniqueness.
5. Potential Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) activities areas such as Fort Pond Bay area. Fort Pond Bay is close to OCS areas, has a deep water harbor, rail and road access, and over a 1,000 acres zoned for industrial development.

Eatons Neck, while having wetlands and extensive frontage on Long Island Sound is not listed as a GAPC because of its inaccessibility. However, the shoreline area could be protected through clustering of residential development.

Mr. Murphy, of the Huntington Baymen's Association, commented about the Huntington Bay GAPC. There is a dispute on the ownership of the bay bottom. Huntington Fuel Oil claims riparian rights to segments of Huntington Bay adjacent to West Shore Road.

While on the topic of underwater lands, Mr. King, of the Long Island Baymen's Association, said that Blue Points Company claims ownership to 25 square miles of underwater land in the Great South Bay based on colonial grants. Mr. King said that according to publications entitled "Open Space" by Peter Johnson, Blue Points can do what they like with the bay bottom.

Dr. Koppelman stated that the County has looked into the ownership problems of underwater lands many times since 1960. There is a lengthy history of litigation dealing with ownership of underwater lands. The fishery subplan and the legal/institutional segment of the CZM Plan will address the underwater land ownership and lease questions. Dr. Koppelman stated that clear title to the underwater lands may, as a last resort, have to be obtained by eminent domain.

Mr. Koppelman assured Mr. King that Blue Points could not environmentally modify the Great South Bay (such as filling in the bay bottom) without first filing an environmental impact statement under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. No grant can supercede NEPA.

Mr. Murphy questioned whether through the Queen Anne rights, Asharoken has the right to keep individuals from entering waters above village owned underwater lands. Mr. Kunz stated that some villages are incorporated to the MHW, and some even as far out as 500' from MHW. The villages may have the right to exclude individuals from village property, Mr. Kunz stated, however, they do not have the

right to do as they please with underwater land.

Two areas were suggested by CPC members as potential GAPCs - the area between Napeague Harbor taking and Hither Hills State Park, and Champlin Creek. Mr. Kunz stated that he has not been able to get a map of the Napeague Harbor taking and, therefore, was not able to establish a firm boundary for a GAPC in Napeague Harbor. Upon receipt of a taking map, Mr. Kunz said the NSRPB would consider including the Lazy Point area and that portion of land fronting on the Ocean between the Napeague taking and Hither Hills State Park.

Champlin Creek has a number of problems but little opportunity for land use changes. However, considering the importance of the creek's draining into the Great South Bay, Mr. Kunz stated that staff will take another look at Champlin, Orowoc, and Awixa Creeks.

Mr. King was in favor of phasing out the oil terminals in Patchogue in order to eliminate a potential oil tanker spill in the Great South Bay which would be detrimental to the shellfish industry. He was concerned about any dredging projects that would increase the channel depth for tankers in the Great South Bay. Mr. King also wanted to know what effect the elimination of the Patchogue oil depot would have on Long Island.

Mr. Kunz responded by saying that the Patchogue oil depot serves a very limited area and a spur from the Holtsville/Northville pipeline to Patchogue could eliminate the oil tanker traffic in the Great South Bay. However, the elimination of the Patchogue oil depot may serve to increase the oil storage and delivery monopoly of the oil pipeline company.

Mr. DeWitt Davies, Principal Planner with NSRPB, discussed the Marine Fisheries Subplan of the NSRPB CZM Plan. The Subplan has been completed through section 3.2 of the outline (see attachment A). A draft of sections 1.0 through 3.2 has been submitted to the members of the Regional Marine Resources Council (RMRC) for their review at the April 4, 1977 meeting. The RMRC will review the whole Subplan at their May meeting.

The objectives of the Subplan are:

1. Recognize the importance of marine fisheries as commercial and recreational resources of Nassau-Suffolk coastal zone.
2. Develop land use and facility recommendations which take cognizance of the special needs of commercial and recreational fishermen for shoreline facilities and access
3. Assess the status and future potential of Nassau-Suffolk commercial fishing industry operations in light of current management arrangements and extended United States fishery jurisdiction.

The goals of the Subplan are as follows:

1. Assure that the continued viability of the commercial fishing industry is not constrained by shore land use decisions.

2. Provide marine anglers with increased opportunities and various forms of access to marine waters with recreational fishing potential.

Water quality problems will not be addressed in this Subplan, but in the NSRPB 208 areawide wastewater management program.

Approximately 11,000 individuals are employed in shallow and deep water commercial fishing. The dockside value of shell and finfish for 1976 amounted to \$31 million. When one also considers the transporting, processing, wholesaling, and retailing of fish, the value of the reported fish landings in the New York State region can exceed \$125 million. These figures do not include recreational landings and unreported commercial landings.

The potential increase in the take of fish caught by American fleets as a result of the 200 mile United States fishery jurisdiction will not be significant for many species except hakes, herring, mackerel and squids, which are caught extensively by foreigners but which are not popular with domestic fleets. The new law extending the United States fishery jurisdiction still allows foreign vessels to fish within 200 miles of the United States shoreline, however, the foreign fleets are regulated under a permit and quota system.

Recommendations for both the deepwater and shallow water segments of the Subplan are contained in attachment A. The commercial fishery facility at Shinnecock Inlet will offer docking for vessels displaced on Long Island and elsewhere. Mr. Davies stated that about 400 American boats will be displaced from Mexican waters when that country enacts its own 200 mile fishing jurisdiction law. Some fishing boats registered in Texas are already located in Long Island harbors.

The proposed site for the commercial fishing facility at Shinnecock Inlet would minimize both dredging needs and wetland destruction.

Mr. Art Mittelstaedt, of the Nassau Recreation Park and Conservation Association, Inc., requested that the Shinnecock site also incorporate facilities for passive recreation. He suggested that bike racks, benches and rest rooms be installed for visitors. When the new Ponquogue Bridge is built, Mr. Mittelstaedt recommended that the old bridge be converted into a fishing pier.

Mr. Don Weir of the National Park Service questioned whether existing facilities on Long Island could haul out 100' fishing vessels for service and repair work. Mr. Davies stated that it may be necessary to consider it as an adjunct facility to the Shinnecock Inlet commercial fishery facilities.

A question was raised as to how one can justify that the government should financially support a project benefiting private commercial fishermen. Mr. Davies responded by saying that the proposed government sponsored project would not put private industry out of business, but would permit commercial fishermen to remain in business should the limited private docking facilities for commercial fishermen happen to fold. Mr. Davies added that the existing dockage for commercial fishermen at Shinnecock Inlet is subject to severe overcrowding and should this docking space be restricted only to recreational vessels, commercial fishermen would be out of business.

Mr. King asked how the increased dredging needed for the proposed Shinnecock Inlet fishing facility would effect salinity levels in the Bay. Mr. Davies stated that an EIS would have to be prepared for the deeper dredging of the Inlet to accommodate the proposed facility. A detailed engineering study would be needed to determine the affects of the dredging on the salinity levels of the Bay.

Due to the late hour, discussion of recreational fishing recommendations was deferred until the next CPC meeting.

Inventories of existing local regulations dealing with dune and bluff protection and storm water drainage were distributed at the meeting and are enclosed as attachments B and C. Comments and corrections are welcomed.

Correspondence from Dr. Mittelstaedt of the Nassau Recreation, Park and Conservation Association, Inc. and from Messrs. Miller and Hahl of the Long Island Beach Buggy Association, Inc. are included with the minutes as Attachments D, E, and F.

The next CPC meeting was scheduled for May 18, 1975. The meeting adjourned at 10:30 p.m.

1.0 Introduction

Attachment A

1.1 scope and objectives

1.2 relationship to CZM Act requirements, Federal Agency programs and other NSRPB subplans

2.0 Long Island's Commercial Fishing Industry

2.1 review of landings statistics

2.2 commercial fishery activity by area

2.3 economic aspects

2.4 industry potential under the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976; processing and marketing possibilities

2.5 industry land use/facility problems

3.0 Commercial Fishing Industry Land Use and Facilities Recommendations

3.1 deepwater fisheries - action priorities by area

3.1.1 commercial fishery center of Long Neck Inlet - full details

3.1.2 (additional recommendations)

3.2 shallow water fisheries - action priorities by area

3.2.1 (recommendations for private land shellfish farmers)

3.2.2 (recommendations for public land shellfish farmers)

4.0 Long Island Recreational Fishing Activity

4.1 recreational fishing activity by species, area, season

4.2 recreational fishing modes - charter boat, open boat, private boat, shore fishing

4.3 land use/facility problems associated with recreational fishing

5.0 Recreational Fishing Land Use and Facility Recommendations

5.1 proposals to increase fishermen access to coastal waters

5.2 facility proposals

6.0 GAPC Review

6.1 GAPC designations on basis of fishery resource considerations

6.2 GAPC designations on basis of shoreline facility needs

7.0 Marine Fishery Management Problems - Discussion

DRAFT

NASSAU SUFFOLK COUNTY
REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD
VETERANS MEMORIAL HWY
HAUPPAUGE, NY 11787

MARINE FISHERIES SUBPLAN

Commercial Fishing Industry Facility, Land Use and Dredging Recommendations

DRAFT

Deepwater Segment Recommendations

1. Commercial Fishery Facility at Shinnecock Inlet

The highest priority recommendation for the deepwater segment of the industry is the construction of a commercial fishery facility on land owned by the County of Suffolk for general purpose use on the north side of Dune Road on the barrier beach just to the west of Shinnecock Inlet. The facility would be constructed in two phases. Phase one involves the construction of a "T" pier 165 ft. long, 12 ft. wide with a 65 ft. "T" capable of accommodating 20 commercial fishing vessels; a 300 ft. bulkhead; and a 60 car parking lot. The second phase includes the construction of a second "T" pier with the same dimensions as those stated in phase one, and the addition of fish packing shed. Phase two would proceed only after the need for docking facilities in excess of those provided in phase one is documented.

In essence, phase one of the project deals with existing access docking problems for the commercial fishermen at Shinnecock. Implementation of phase one will assure that the benefits of commercial fishing at Shinnecock are not constrained in the future by shore land use decisions which in effect exclude the fishermen from this area. The second phase of the project is geared toward meeting potential commercial fishing industry facility needs due to expansion on Long Island resulting from extended U.S. jurisdiction, as well as providing fishermen from other Long Island harbors with an alternative home port location. The Shinnecock Inlet facility may serve as an alternative for those vessels displaced from other areas because of future market decisions involving the use of shorefront land.

The key to the Shinnecock commercial fishery facility is the willingness of the County of Suffolk to commit the land at the site for commercial fisheries facility development. This land was acquired for general purpose use. Options for facility construction and operation include the following:

1. Capital project funding for facility construction; Suffolk County lease of pier facilities to individual fishermen with the County responsible for operation; or County lease to a fishermen's organization or the private sector, which is responsible for operation.
2. Suffolk County lease of land to private sector or fishermen's organization, which supplies capital for facility construction and is also responsible for operation.

Funding for the project under option #1 could come from either a State or County public works bond issue. Using an interest rate of 7% over 40 years, total facility costs would be approximately \$656,000 (\$220,000 - principal plus \$436,000 - interest). If the pier facilities are leased to 20 individual fishermen, and maintenance charges are taken into account, the monthly fee that would have to be collected from each fisherman to amortize all costs would be \$86. This cost could be reduced considerably if low interest

loans or grants for project construction are obtained from federal sources.

2. Land Use Recommendations

Shoreline sites are required for the support of the deepwater segment of the commercial fishing industry. Recommendations are made to reserve various parcels of land in Nassau and Suffolk Counties for marine commercial use in anticipation of future industry needs. These parcels, selected on the basis of available land, access to deep water, and existing use are found in the Village of Greenport (2 sites), the Village of Port Jefferson (1 site recommended for the construction of a pier that would accommodate the commercial fishing boats, charter boats and research vessels currently using the marina facilities at the head of the Harbor), the Town of Hempstead (2 sites), the Village of Freeport (1 site) and the Village of Island Park (1 site).

This plan encourages the expansion of fish processing facilities in Nassau and Suffolk Counties that provide for maximum product utilization and recovery. It is not necessary that processing facilities be located at the shore; they can easily be accommodated on inland industrially zoned property with good transportation access. Maximum utilization implies a diverse product line, such as human food, pet food, fish meal and fertilizer; it also implies product recovery at each processing stage, thereby minimizing waste disposal problems.

3. Channel Dredging Recommendations

Shinnecock Inlet - The authorized Corps of Engineers navigation project for Shinnecock Inlet should be amended by increasing the depth in that portion of the channel adjacent to the proposed Shinnecock commercial fishery facility, as well as in the Inlet proper to a depth of at least 15 ft. mlw. The design of this channel should consider how flow between the ocean and Shinnecock Bay should be channelled in order to reduce potential adverse impacts on shellfish caused by changes in bay salinity. Impact studies are required. A system of sand bypassing at the Inlet should also be implemented to insure viability of channel access.

Lake Montauk Harbor - The Corps of Engineers navigation project for Lake Montauk Harbor should be amended by increasing channel depth to 15 ft. mlw. Local interests should maintain adequate depths at existing commercial pier facilities. These facilities should be expanded to provide adequate shoreline access for the transient vessels utilizing Lake Montauk Harbor on a regular basis.

Greenport - The Corps of Engineers navigation project for Greenport and the Stirling Basin area should be maintained at authorized project dimensions. The Suffolk County Department of Public Works should maintain the entrance of Stirling Basin to a depth of 12 ft. mlw, and should provide adequate channel access to expanded commercial fishery facilities in Greenport as needed.

Mattituck Inlet - The Corps of Engineers navigation project for Mattituck Inlet should be maintained at authorized dimensions.

Fire Island Inlet - The Corps of Engineers Fire Island Inlet navigation project should be maintained at authorized dimensions. Should a 12 ft. draft

in this Inlet be required in the future, the Corps of Engineers should conduct a definitive study on how deepening the Inlet will impact salinity levels and hence shellfish populations in Great South Bay. If adverse impacts are likely, the concept of deepening the channel should be abandoned.

Jones Inlet - The Corps of Engineers navigation project for Jones Inlet should be maintained at authorized dimensions. Channels servicing Woodcleft Canal and Freeport Creek should be maintained with depths of 12 ft. mlw. Reynolds Channel should be maintained at this same depth.

The use of vessels with deeper drafts than those currently associated with the Nassau-Suffolk fleet may be necessary if local fishermen are to take advantage of the opportunities from extended U.S. fishery jurisdiction. Should this development occur, it will be necessary to re-evaluate the specified depths in the channel recommendations made above.

Shallow Water Segment Recommendations

1. Shoreline Access Programs for Baymen

The Towns of Huntington, Brookhaven, Southold, Shelter Island, East Hampton, Southampton, Islip, Babylon and Oyster Bay should prepare and implement shoreline access plans supporting the commercial shellfishing activities of their respective baymen. These access plans, prepared with the advice of baymen's associations and shellfish commissions, should provide adequate boat ramps and year round parking space for commercial shellfishermen and other means of physical access to the water. Product transfer sites at appropriate locations within each township, including the use of sites within facilities reserved for recreational use, should be identified and established. The Towns of Islip, Babylon and Brookhaven have or are in the process of designating such sites.

2. Land Use Recommendations

The Towns mentioned above should investigate options for the storage of commercial fishing gear, including boats, trailers, nets, traps, etc. These options include individual storage on residential property by variance, individual storage on industrial or commercial property, cooperative storage on industrial or commercial property, and cooperative storage in town owned facilities. In those towns where land use problems relating to the establishment of shellfish processing facilities are apparent, options for utilizing a centralized process facility on a cooperative basis should be investigated. Solutions to the gear storage and shellfish processing problems may require zoning code amendments.

3. Feasibility Studies on Establishing a Suffolk County Shellfish Leasing Program in the Peconic and Gardiners Bays

Suffolk County should analyze the cost/benefit implications of implementing Chapter 990 of the Laws of New York State, pertaining to the preparation of a survey map showing titles to underwater lands in the Peconic and Gardiners Bays, and implementation of a program to lease underwater lands for shellfish cultivation. This analysis should be conducted in two phases. Phase one would involve determination of survey and title search costs and estimates

of tax revenues to be received by the County from legitimate lease holders. If a favorable return is demonstrated, survey and mapping would be warranted. Phase two would investigate the feasibility of establishing a Suffolk County shellfish leasing program in Peconic and Gardiners Bays. This feasibility study should include:

- a. analysis of County costs in administering a leasing program;
- b. determination of the demand or need for additional leased underwater acreage by private shellfish firms and/or individuals;
- c. analysis of lease revenues to be received by the County should a leasing program be implemented;
- d. evaluation of shellfish production on leased grounds vs. the natural production on public bottom; and,
- e. evaluation of the costs to the public (both in terms of monetary costs, e.g., restricted access of commercial fishermen to work leased bottom, and non-monetary cost to other traditional users) of implementing a leasing program, and the benefits expected to be received by the region in terms of jobs and income should the program be implemented.

The decision to implement the leasing program rests with the outcome of phase two.

Recreational Fishing Recommendations

DRAFT

1. Access Recommendations

Fishermen access to the shoreline and nearshore waters should be improved by building more fishing piers and boat ramps, and by acquiring shoreline areas for angler usage. Fishing piers should be constructed at various state parks - Casmsett, Robert Moses, Orient and Montauk. Fishing piers should also be constructed at the following sites: Shoreham (in connection with LILCO power plant), New Suffolk, and Hampton Bays (in connection with the reconstruction of the Ponquogue Bridge). Boat ramps should be constructed (sites to be determined). Shoreline areas in county and town parks should be opened to anglers usage. Additional shoreline sites (at Sebonac, Westhampton Beach,?) should be acquired if opportunities arise.

2. Artificial Reef Program

Fishery habitats should be improved by constructing and/or improving artificial reefs in areas accessible to fishermen. The following sites are recommended:

Type	Location	Relative Size	Status	Service Area
Offshore	Atlantic Ocean at Long Beach	Medium	New	Offshore Jones Inlet
Offshore	Atlantic Ocean at Fire Island	Large	Complete existing	Offshore Fire Island
Offshore	Atlantic Ocean at Moriches	Small	Complete existing	Offshore Moriches
Offshore	Atlantic Ocean at Shinnecock	Small	Complete existing	Offshore Shinnecock
Inshore	Great South Bay #2	Small	New	Central Great South Bay
Inshore	Jones Inlet Short Beach	Small	New	Freeport, Jones Inlet area
Inshore	Peconic Bay- Great	Small	New	Peconic Bay
Inshore	Peconic Bay- Little	Small	New	Peconic Bay
Inshore	Gardiners Bay	Small	New	Gardiners Bay

Work is currently underway by the Smithtown Conservation Advisory Council for the construction of a reef in Smithtown Bay.

3. Boat Rental and Charter/Party Boat Recommendations

Small boat rental facilities should be increased at Little Neck Bay (other areas?). Charter and/or party boat facilities should be increased at Greenport, Port Jefferson, Mattituck, Montauk, Captree and Freeport pending existence of sufficient demand.

4. Marine Fishing License Program

The New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation should establish a marine fishing license program covering both commercial and recreational fishermen. License fees should be established that will cover issuance and administration costs and provide a fund to pay for high priority management actions. License revenues in excess of administration costs should be earmarked for a fund dedicated for marine fishery management. This fund could be used to finance the construction of fishing piers, artificial reefs, and boat ramps, and conduct fishery related research. License legislation should be flexible to accommodate means for the acquisition of fishery management data, such as questionnaires and catch logs.

Dune and Bluff Protection Regulations, Policies and Programs

I. Prohibits travel on beach dunes

- a. Prohibits vehicular traffic over dunes.
- b. Prohibits pedestrian traffic over dunes.
- c. Permits one access walkway over crest of dunes per dune front land owner.

II Dune maintenance, restoration, and building

- a. Requires dune front owners to plant beach grass and install snow fencing.
- b. Prohibits the uprooting or removal of any beach grass or natural growth, except poison ivy.
- c. Requires property owner to increase height of dunes across entire width of lot to a minimum 15' elevation by the addition of beach sand and clean fill.
- d. Municipality has a dune maintenance, restoration and/or building program.

III Prohibits construction of buildings and structures in the following designated waterfront areas:

- a. from ocean to 15' elevation contour;
- b. from MHW to a line 40' inland from a contour line nearest MHW and representing a 15' elevation above MHW;
- c. from crest of the 1st rank of ocean beach dunes to a line 100' inland from crest of the 1st rank of ocean beach dunes;
- d. from mean depth of dunes to a line 50' inland from mean depth of dunes;
- e. from lot line of waterfront property to a line 50' inland from lot line.

IV Prohibits construction of buildings and structures on bluff areas according to following setbacks:

- a. 100' from the top edge of the coastal bluff.
- b. 100' from MHW.

Dune and Bluff Protection Regulations, Policies and Programs

I			II			III			IV*				
a	b	c	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	e	a	b

Towns

Easthampton			x ²	x	x ^{2,3,4}	x ⁶	x ^{1,2}						x ⁵
Southampton													
Southold			x		x ²²		x					x	
Riverhead													
Brookhaven					x								
Smithtown			x ⁸		x ⁹								x ⁷
Huntington													
Babylon													
Islip	x	x ²¹			x ¹²	x	x ¹¹						
Hempstead	x				x	x	x ¹⁰						
N. Hempstead													
Oyster Bay													

Villages

Easthampton				x	x ¹³	x ³		x					
Southampton			x		x				x ¹⁴				
W. Hampton Beach	x	x	x	x	x				x ¹⁵				
Quogue										x			
Head of the Harbor													x ¹⁶
Asharoken													
Saltaire					x ¹⁸			x			x ¹⁷		

Park Agencies

F.I. Nat. Seashore	x ¹⁹	x ¹⁹											
L.I.S.P.C.	x ²⁰	x ²⁰											
S.C. Parks Dept.	x ²³	x ²³											

*Most municipalities rely on rear yard setbacks as contained in municipal zoning ordinances. If additional setbacks are desired, individual municipal planning boards negotiate with developers.

Footnotes

- 1 requires a 100' setback instead of 40' setback.
- 2 applies from westerly boundary of Town of East Hampton to easterly boundary of Hither Hills State Park.
- 3 sand not to be taken from area between 15' contour and ocean.
- 4 requires 15' dune elevation for a setback depth of 50'.
- 5 applies to ocean frontage in Town of East Hampton from easterly boundary of Hither Hills State Park to the westerly boundary of U.S. Gov't. property at Montauk Point, except Subdivision Map #174.
- 6 Subdivision Map #174.
- 7 in partially developed Great South Beach areas no structures shall be built or altered so as to project beyond the average setback that has evolved in the vicinity.
- 8 can not use vehicles off paved roads or parking lots where signs are posted.
- 9 building department can issue building permit resulting in removal of beach grass.
- 10 dune district extends from MHW inland to north toe of existing dunes or nearest structure (such as a road).
- 11 except for stairs, lookout platform or fence designed to hold or increase the dunes.
- 12 property owners can increase dunes with sand or clean fill but they are not required. Land or fill not to be taken from area between ocean and crest of dunes.
- 13 within 150' of the southerly edge of the beach grass along ocean.
- 14 requires 50' setback instead on 100' setback.
- 15 building setbacks from crest of sand dune vary according to height of bottom girders above mean water.

The bottom floor joists on all buildings shall not be less than a certain minimum of feet in height above the mean water mark of the Atlantic Ocean. Such required height above mean water is to be determined by measuring the distance from the crest of the sand dune, as hereinafter defined, to the nearest part of the building, and the following table sets forth such required heights and corresponding distances.

Distance from crest of sand dune to nearest part of building

Required height of bottom girders above mean water

230 feet or more	0 feet
215 feet to 229 feet	8 feet
200 feet to 214 feet	9 feet
185 feet to 199 feet	10 feet
170 feet to 184 feet	11 feet
155 feet to 169 feet	12 feet
140 feet to 154 feet	13 feet
125 feet to 139 feet	14 feet
110 feet to 124 feet	15 feet
95 feet to 109 feet	16 feet
80 feet to 94 feet	17 feet
65 feet to 79 feet	18 feet
50 feet to 64 feet	19 feet
35 feet to 49 feet	20 feet
20 feet to 34 feet	21 feet
0 feet to 19 feet	22 feet

For the purpose of this ordinance, the term "Crest of sand dune", is defined to be the shortest straight line running between the east and west boundary lines of the property and passing through a point on the sand dune between said boundary lines which point marks the approximate average height of the sand dune above mean water at the time the construction of the building is commenced and which point is most distant from the southerly line of Dune Road.

- 16 applies to waterfront property on Stony Brook Harbor.
- 17 requires a 20' setback instead of 100' setback from dune crest line. Dune crest line in ocean front area shall be a line drawn parallel to the northerly boundary line of the plot from a point established as the highest median elevation above sea level encompassed by the building plot.
- 18 no boardwalks, decks, stiles, steps or other similar structures permitted from oceanfront lots to beach except erected by the village as natural extensions of dedicated village walks.
- 19 Code of Federal Regulations, Destruction of Natural Features.
- 20 L.I.S.P.C. policy; not regulation.
- 21 Islip encourages the use of existing walkway over dunes.
- 22 within 200 feet of the north line of the ocean beach.
- 23 Suffolk County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation policy; not regulation.

Storm Water Drainage Regulations

- A. All storm waters will be recharged into the subsurface groundwater reservoir.
- B. May require drainage facilities and easements for spring and surface waters.
- C. Must provide a storm water easement or drainage ROW if subdivision is traversed by a watercourse, drainageway, channel or stream.
- D. Drainage structures must accommodate potential runoff from its entire drainage area, whether inside or outside the subdivision.
- E. No storm water runoff or natural drainage water shall be so diverted as to overload existing drainage systems or create flooding or the need for additional drainage structures on other lands.
- F. All drainage problems within the limits of the development will be completely resolved by the design.

Storm Water Drainage Regulations

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>
<u>Towns⁷</u>						
Southampton	X					
East Hampton	X					
Southold	X	X	X	X		
Riverhead						
Shelter Island			X			
Brookhaven			X			X
Smithtown			X	X ¹	X	
Huntington	X ²		X			
Babylon				X ¹	X	
Islip	X ³					X
<u>Villages</u>						
Port Jefferson		X	X	X		
Southampton			X			
Sag Harbor	X					
North Haven			X			
Huntington Bay ⁶						
Quogue	X					
Westhampton Beach	X					
Bellport ⁴						X
Patchogue	X ³	X	X	X		
Lloyd Harbor			X			
Asharoken ⁵	X	X		X		
Northport	X ²		X			
Old Field		X		X	X	
Poquott		X				

Footnotes

1. Drainage structures must accommodate both storm water runoff and natural drainage water.
2. Storm water recharge basins shall be provided wherever there is no available outlet for storm water or where there exists a potential drainage problem. (All lawns or landscaped areas shall be swaled or dished to prevent storm water runoff from draining into adjacent property; leaching facilities shall be constructed in the low points-applies to the Town of Huntington.)
3. Storm water storage sumps will be used where natural runoff courses or systems are not available or adequate.
4. Follows drainage construction specifications of Town of Brookhaven.
5. Follows drainage construction specifications of Town of Huntington.
6. Follows subdivision regulations of Town of Huntington.
7. All municipalities (cities, towns and villages) in Nassau County must conform to Nassau County storm water drainage specifications administered by the Nassau County Department of Public Works. On individual basis, DPW analyzes subdivisions drainage plans according to such factors as:
 - a. topography
 - b. soil permeability
 - c. availability of existing drainage facilities.

Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board
H. Lee Dennison Office Building
Veterans Memorial Highway
Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787

Meeting Notice

There will be a meeting of the Coastal Zone Management/Citizens Participation Committee (CPC) on Wednesday, June 15, 1977 at 7:30 p.m. in the 12 floor Conference Room, NSRPB Office, H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, New York.

The following items are on the meeting agenda:

- I. Staff presentation on existing and proposed recreational sites in Suffolk County.
- II. Staff progress report on Energy Subplan.

Additional information about the meeting can be obtained by phoning Ron Verbarg of the Regional Marine Resources Council staff at (516) 979-2934, 2935.

Minutes of the NSRPB Meeting on Coastal Zone Management

A public meeting concerning the NSRPB/NYS Dept. of State contract on CZM was held on Wednesday, May 18, 1977 at 7:30 p.m. in the 12th floor Planning Dept. Conference Room, H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Hauppauge, N. Y. Mr. Arthur Kunz and Dr. Edith Tanenbaum presided.

The NSRPB received lengthy, constructive comments on portions of the Marine Fisheries Subplan report from both Mr. Fred Schwab of Save Our Strippers, Inc. and Mr. William Miller of the Long Island Beach Buggy Association.

Mr. DeWitt Davies, Principal Planner with NSRPB, continued his discussion of the Marine Fisheries Subplan of the NSRPB CZM Plan. Before moving into the recreational segment of the fisheries subplan, Mr. Davies reviewed the status of some of the recommendations contained in the commercial fishing segment which was discussed at the last CPC meeting.

Mr. Gordon Jackson of Jackson's Marina, Hampton Bays, has preliminary plans for the construction of a privately financed commercial fishing marina that would provide docking space for 60 boats. The marina is to be located on a 4.5 acre parcel of land just east of Shinnecock Canal fronting on Shinnecock Bay and would provide unloading, pack out, and haul out facilities for commercial fishing boats with a maximum draft of 10'. The proposed marina is 3 miles from Shinnecock Inlet, and therefore involves additional vessel travel time to offshore fishing grounds.

The oyster industry on Long Island has been making a comeback during the last decade. Seed oysters, whether shipped from Connecticut or hatchery grown, are planted in controlled areas which in turn lead to increased oyster productivity. It is the recommendation of the NSRPB that the underwater land ownership problem in Peconic and Gardiner's Bay be resolved. The artificial or controlled propagation of marine species other than oysters should be researched further. The plan recommends that until the artificial or controlled propagation of marine species other than oysters is proven successful, underwater land be reserved for both aquaculture interests and the general public.

DeWitt Davies stated that the Marine Fisheries Subplan will not address the following items that were mentioned in Fred Schwab's review of the subplan:

1. restricted access to publicly owned areas on the basis of residency requirements - part of a larger issue that will be addressed in recreational subplan;
2. use of gill nets for harvesting striped bass and weakfish; and
3. designation of striped bass as a game fish only.

The last two items belong under a management program developed and administered by federal councils and NYSDEC. The Marine Fisheries Subplan is concentrating on land use and facilities planning.

The Marine Fisheries Subplan recommendations for recreational fishing discussed by Mr. Davies are contained in Attachment A. The recommendations fall under the following headings - fishing piers, boat launching facilities, shoreline access,

artificial fishing reefs, charter and party boat facilities, and marine fishing license programs.

Mr. Davies stated that without four-wheel drive vehicles many surf fishermen would be denied access to high quality fishing grounds, such as those located in Fire Island National Seashore (FINS). The seasonal ferry service to FINS would effectively limit fisherman access if it were not for four-wheel drive permits that allow fishermen to travel along FINS from Smith Pt. to Long Cove from Sept. 15 to May 15.

Mr. Thomas Marquardt asked if there will be a NSRPB policy recommending the maximum number of four-wheel permits to be issued based on environmental considerations. Mr. Davies responded by saying that the NSRPB does not plan to undertake the extensive research necessary to determine the threshold number of four-wheel drive vehicles needed to cause irreparable damage to the beach front. Mr. Miller of the Long Island Beach Buggy Association noted that no literature exists supporting the notion that four-wheel drive vehicles damage the beach face. In addition, Mr. Miller stated that the Long Island Beach Buggy Association is cooperating with the Audubon Society in posting signs on the barrier beaches indicating the location of bird nesting areas that are vulnerable to four-wheel drive traffic. Mr. Davies stressed the need for a four-wheel drive policy that is consistent among the various jurisdictions controlling a particular barrier beach.

Mr. Bill Shaber of the NYS Conservation Council flatly opposed a salt water recreation license. The two million plus marine fishermen using Long Island waters annually already pay substantial boat registration fees and sales taxes for gasoline, equipment, etc. He felt that if other public recreational facilities such as golf courses and tennis courts can be financed through public bond issues, then the construction of fishing piers, reefs, and boat ramps can also be financed through the bonded indebtedness of the state.

Mr. Davies stressed that a saltwater license program - covering both commercial and recreational fishermen - is needed to manage marine resources. Substantial quantities of certain species of fish are caught by recreational fishermen as compared to commercial fishermen. Mr. Davies stated that the sport catch of both bluefish and striped bass in New York during 1970 was nearly 14 times greater than the New York commercial landings of bluefish and striped bass. The ratios of sport catch to commercial landings in New York for important species are shown below:

<u>Species</u>	<u>Sport Catches:Commercial Landings</u>
Bluefish	13.8:1
Striped Bass	14.0:1
Tautog	90.3:1
Weakfish	2.4:1
Cods (Atlantic Cod and Tomcod)	35.3:1
American Eel	8.6:1
Winter Flounder	4.7:1
Summer Flounder	5.7:1

Atlantic Mackerel	42.2:1
Porgies (Scup and Sheepshead)	0.8:1
Black Sea Bass	3.9:1

Mr. Davies admitted that although the ratios are based on rough estimates of sport catches, the ratios do indicate the relative sizes of sport and commercial catches landed in New York.

Mr. Shaber said he would be in favor of a saltwater license for resource management, but would oppose a license fee that in part would be used to fund the construction of piers, reefs, ramps, etc. It was mentioned that the NYSDEC saltwater license proposal calls for a yearly \$25 fee for commercial fishermen and a yearly \$3.25 fee for recreational fishermen. Although the proposed recreational fee is substantially less than the commercial fee, Mr. Shaber stated that the recreational finfishermen, who number in the millions in New York State while commercial finfishermen in New York State number only in the hundreds, would pay a disproportionate share of the saltwater finfish resource management program when one compares the amount of fish caught by recreational anglers as opposed to commercial fishermen. Mr. Shaber stressed that NYSDEC cannot manage migratory saltwater species; a Federal or regional saltwater license is the only way migratory species can be successfully managed. There was a general consensus among the sports fishermen present that they would support a Federal or regional saltwater fishing license provided that all fees collected are applied to a saltwater finfish resource management program.

Mr. Arthur Kunz, who recently attended a planning conference in San Diego, gave a slide presentation depicting coastal management issues and problems occurring along the California coastline from Baja California north to San Francisco. The slides vividly portrayed the differences and similarities of natural resources and developmental pressures in California as compared to Long Island.

Mr. King of the Long Island Baymen's Association asked about the status of the recommendations concerning the leasing of underwater lands. Dr. Williams of the NSRPB explained the Board's draft recommendations which are contained in Attachment B. Mr. King is steadfastly opposed to any leasing of public underwater land; public land should be reserved for the general public. However, he would be in favor of having local governments engage in aquacultural production of seed shellfish for planting on public underwater lands that are open to the general public.

Mr. Swan cited as an example of shellfish resource cultivation and management the use of cooperatives in Japan. He then asked Mr. King what responsibility the baymen are willing to assume in maintaining a viable shellfish resource. Mr. King said he was against a cooperative lease; he felt it took on the structure of a corporation.

Mr. Flower of F. M. Flower & Sons, Inc. stated that he has been successful in raising oysters, clams, and scallops.

Due to the lateness of the hour, the CPC decided to adjourn the meeting until June 15, 1977. The meeting ended at 10:30 p.m.

5.0 Plan Recommendations for Recreational Fishing

Access to the fishing opportunities provided by shoreline and nearshore waters should be improved by 1) building more fishing piers and boat ramps; 2) developing access programs for selected shoreline areas in public ownership that are not now open to angler use; and 3) acquiring additional shoreline areas for angler usage. Boating access to a high quality fishing experience can be improved by the construction of artificial fishing reefs and by the expansion of charter, party boat, and livery facilities. Expansion of recreational fishing opportunities must be coupled with a fisheries management program designed to assure continued supplies of fish in the future. The first step of such a program is the establishment of a fishing license program covering both recreational and commercial fishermen.

5.1 Fishing Piers

Fishing piers should be constructed at Robert Moses State Park. The fishing potential along the bay side of Robert Moses State Park is excellent and several piers should be constructed between the U.S. Coast Guard station and the Fire Island lighthouse. A fishing pier should be constructed at Shoreham in connection with the LILCO nuclear power plant. The N.Y.S. Dept. of Environmental Conservation should construct fishing piers at New Suffolk, Orient and Napeague Bay. It is also recommended that the Suffolk County Dept. of Public Works proposal for a fishing pier at Hampton Bays in connection with the reconstruction of the Ponquogue Bridge be implemented.

5.2 Boat Launching Facilities

Areas of prime consideration for the construction of boat launching ramps are as follows:

1. Mattituck Creek

2. Northwest Harbor Suffolk County Park

3. Shirley Marina County Property

There are no boat ramps open to the general public fronting on Long Island Sound between Mt. Sinai and Orient Point, a stretch of approximately 40 miles. The N.Y.S. Dept. of Environmental Conservation should finance and construct an additional boat ramp with adequate parking at a site on Mattituck Creek in order to increase access to this underutilized stretch of Long Island Sound. Suffolk County should construct a boat ramp at the Northwest Harbor County Park in order to provide angler access to both Gardiners Bay and the Little Peconic Bay. It is recommended that the ramp be constructed on the Northwest Creek inlet sandspit by the Suffolk County Dept. of Parks, Recreation and Conservation. The sandspit and mouth of the Creek have already been subject to dredge and fill activities. The Suffolk County property at Shirley, fronting on both the William Floyd Parkway and the Great South Bay, is also well suited and ideally located for the construction of a boat launching ramp by Suffolk County Dept. of Parks, Recreation and Conservation. Fishermen would have access to both the eastern end of the Great South Bay as well as Moriches Bay and Inlet. The County owned parcel of land is currently unused and has already been subjected to filling, bulkheading and paving.

Other locations in both Nassau and Suffolk Counties that might offer potential sites for the construction of public boat ramps are listed below:

1. Hempstead Harbor Nassau County Park
2. Cedar Creek Nassau County Park
3. Harbor Arts Suffolk County Park

4. West Meadow Beach, Town of Brookhaven Park
5. Wading River
6. Napeague Bay, State of New York
7. Peconic Bay near Shinnecock Canal
8. Bergen Point or Indian Island Suffolk County Pk. in Town of Babylon

All the above mentioned sites are located on either Nassau or Suffolk County owned property except those at Wading River, Napeague, Peconic Bay near Shinnecock Canal, and West Meadow Beach. The only existing boat launching ramp operated by Suffolk County is at Timber Point County Park. The car and boat trailer parking facilities at Timber Point are inadequate and need to be expanded.

5.3 Shoreline Access

Shoreline access for anglers can also be improved by establishing controlled access programs governing use of shorelands already in public ownership, but which are now closed to fishermen. A model of such a limited access program for anglers that has worked very well is that operated by the Long Island State Park Commission at Caumsett State Park. Nassau County should establish a controlled access program for fishermen at two sites - the Sands Point Naval Devices/Guggenheim complex and the Welwyn estate - both of which are owned by the County and are adjacent to shore fishing areas of high potential.

The Long Island State Park Commission should repair damaged facilities at Parking Field #9 at Jones Beach State Park and reinstate fishermen access at this site. Fishermen use of this area should be limited to night fishing to avoid conflicts during the bathing season. This agency should also investigate the feasibility of establishing additional access points for anglers along the State Boat Channel east of the

Wantagh State Parkway. Small fishing piers, bank fishing sites, and walkways may be acceptable in this area if designed with a knowledge of natural resource capability.

Thousands of surf and jetty fishermen rely on four-wheel drive vehicles for access to high quality fishing grounds. The programs established by the Suffolk County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation, the Long Island State Park Commission, the Fire Island National Seashore and other agencies, which allow beach travel under a permit system should be maintained. Regulations governing controlled access at dune crossings, time and season of permitted travel, required equipment, and the prohibition of traffic on dunes, vegetation, or in bird nesting areas should be strictly enforced and appropriate penalties levied against violators.

A site should be developed for shore fishing between Mt. Sinai Harbor and Mattituck Inlet. An inland parking facility located within close walking distance of the shoreline access point would considerably reduce land acquisition costs and would minimize potential damage to the bluffs. Should opportunities arise, additional shoreline sites at Sebonac and Westhampton Beach should be developed for angler usage.

5.4 Artificial Fishing Reefs and Charter, Party Boat and Livery Facilities

The N.Y.S. Dept. of Environmental Conservation should improve fishery habitats by constructing and/or completing artificial reefs in areas accessible to fishermen. The following sites previously recommended by NYSDEC should be investigated and construction priorities assigned.

Type	Location	Relative Size	Service Area
Offshore	Atlantic Ocean at Long Beach	Medium	Offshore Jones Inlet
Inshore	Great South Bay #2	Small	Central Great South Bay

Inshore	Jones Inlet Short Beach	Small	Freeport, Jones Inlet area
Inshore	Peconic Bay- Great	Small	Peconic Bay
Inshore	Peconic Bay- Little	Small	Peconic Bay
Inshore	Gardiners Bay	Small	Gardiners Bay

The offshore reefs at Fire Island, Moriches and Shinnecock should be completed to design specifications. Work is currently underway by the Smithtown Conservation Advisory Council for the construction of a reef in Smithtown Bay.

Small boat rental facilities with adequate parking should be established at Little Neck Bay. Charter and/or party boat facilities should be established at Port Jefferson Harbor and Mattituck Creek. Charter/open boats currently using recreational facilities at the head of Port Jefferson Harbor should be relocated to the site of the proposed commercial pier shown in Figure 5 on the Harbor's west side. Facilities at Greenport, Montauk, Captree and Freeport should be expanded if warranted by sufficient demand. This expansion should be encouraged by local government.

6.0 Marine Fisheries Recommendations and Geographic Areas of Particular Concern

Geographic Areas of Particular Concern (GAPCs) located in the Nassau-Suffolk coastal zone include, but are not limited to:

- areas of unique geologic or topographic significance to industrial or commercial development;
- areas of urban concentration where shoreline uses are highly competitive;
- areas where developments and facilities are dependent upon the utilization of, or access to, coastal waters; and

as a bag limit.

Much of the required information for developing marine fishery management plans is not available. Catch and effort statistics are of prime importance. A starting point for accumulating the required information would be the establishment of marine fishing license programs covering commercial and recreational fishermen. At the present time, New York State residents do not have to acquire licenses for either recreational or commercial marine finfishing. State license programs do cover the commercial harvesting of shellfish and crustaceans, and a state license is now required by those taking lobsters on a recreational basis. All major shellfish producing towns in Nassau-Suffolk have license programs covering the commercial harvest of shellfish and crustaceans; only a few of the towns require a license for recreational shellfishing.⁴²

7.2 Marine Fishing License Recommendations

This plan calls for the licensing of all marine recreational and commercial fishing activities. License fees should be set at an affordable level that will cover issuance and administration costs and provide a fund to pay for the development of fisheries management plans and the conduct of fisheries related research. License legislation should be flexible to accommodate means for the acquisition of fishing management data, such as questionnaires and catch logs.

These are two alternative approaches for establishing marine fishing license programs: Federal action and New York State action. Migratory species would probably best be covered by regional fishery management plans encompassing the entire range of the species. Therefore, as far as migratory species are concerned, the best approach would be the es-

establishment of a Federal license program covering both commercial and recreational fishermen. Such a program would be analogous to that conducted by the U.S. Dept. of Interior in the regulation of migratory waterfowl hunting. Management program activities within the limits of state jurisdiction could be implemented by New York State, provided a portion of the funds received by the Federal government is earmarked for such purposes and returned to the states. Non-migratory species, such as the hard clam, that are found primarily within the limits of New York State jurisdiction should be covered under a state and/or local license programs.

The other alternative is action at the state level. New York State Fish and Wildlife laws could be amended to include provisions for the establishment of fishing license programs covering both commercial and recreational fishermen. A principal problem with unilateral action by New York State is the possibility of the lack of uniformity in regulation and management activities conducted by adjacent states. If adjacent states also enact license requirements, reciprocities could be arranged where licensed residents of one state would have the right to fish in adjacent state waters.

7.3 Guidelines for Hard Clam Resource Management

~~The hard clam resources of Nassau and Suffolk Counties offer an opportunity for New York State to develop a management plan that could serve as a prototype for the development of plans for other important species. Unilateral management of this resource is possible; cooperation of adjacent states or foreign nations is not necessary. The Regional Marine Resources Council (MRC) of the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board has reviewed the status of hard clam management in the Nassau-~~

currently associated with the Nassau-Suffolk fleet may be necessary to take advantage of the opportunities of extended U.S. fishery jurisdiction and fish processing on Long Island.

3.2 Shallow Water Segment Plan Recommendations

The most pressing problems faced by the shallow water segment of the industry are those related to the management of shellfish resources, and the availability of these resources in light of pollution and public health considerations. General management/research recommendations are made in section 7.0. This section contains the recommendations addressing the land use/facility problems of the shallow water segment. The recommendations are different from those contained in section 3.1, mainly because onshore facilities supporting the shallow water segment are not concentrated at a few major ports, as is the case with the deepwater segment. Also, the shallow water shellfisheries do not have deepwater access problems. The recommendations are as follows:

1. The Towns of Huntington, Brookhaven, Southold, Shelter Island, East Hampton, Southampton, Islip, Babylon and Oyster Bay should prepare and implement shoreline access plans supporting the commercial shellfishing activities of their respective baymen. These access plans, prepared with the advice of baymen's associations, shellfish commissions, and state, county and town environmental organizations should provide adequate boat ramps and year round parking space for commercial shellfishermen and other means of physical access to the water. Product transfer sites at appropriate locations within each township, including the use of sites within facilities reserved for recreational use, should be identified and established. The Towns of Islip,

Babylon and Brookhaven have designated or are in the process of designating such sites.

2. The towns mentioned above should investigate options for the storage of commercial fishing gear, including boats, trailers, nets, traps, etc. These options include the granting of variances in order to permit individual storage on residential property, individual storage on industrial or commercial property, cooperative storage on industrial or commercial property, and cooperative storage in town owned facilities. In those towns where land use problems relating to the establishment of shellfish processing facilities are apparent, options for utilizing a centralized process facility on a cooperative basis should be investigated. Solution to the gear storage and shellfish processing problems may require zoning code amendments.
3. New York State, Suffolk County and the towns in Nassau and Suffolk Counties should adopt policies on aquaculture and related activities in Long Island marine waters. These policies should be based on an analysis of the potential of aquaculture as a marine based industry in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, and the social and economic costs and benefits of implementing alternative management strategies. Some of the information supporting this analysis is not readily available to decisionmakers.

The culture of oysters on Long Island bay bottoms controlled by private interests has been very successful, and this activity supports an important local industry. The artificial or controlled propagation of other marine species should be the subject of additional research.²⁷ This research should identify the phys-

ical, chemical, and biological marine environments suitable for various types of aquaculture. Other questions that should be addressed include

1. What opportunities exist for the artificial or controlled propagation of shellfish, finfish, marine plants, and other species in Nassau-Suffolk marine waters?; 2. How does shellfish (oyster, hard clam) production on leased ground compare with natural shellfish production on public underwater lands?; 3. Is there a demand for additional leased underwater acreage for aquaculture purposes in the Nassau-Suffolk marine environment?; 4. What are the costs to the public (both in terms of monetary cost, e.g., restricted access of commercial fishermen to work leased areas, and non-monetary cost to other traditional users) attributable to the implementation of a leasing program?; and 5. What are the benefits in terms of jobs, income, and food production that are expected to accrue to the region should an aquacultural program be implemented?

Since definitive information on these matters is not readily available, this plan recommends that the appropriate authorities reserve the option of allocating a portion of their respective marine areas for oyster culture and the conduct of other aquaculture projects under private management. Productive marine areas should be reserved and maintained for use by the general public.

4. Suffolk County should implement that portion of Chapter 990 of the Laws of New York State pertaining to the preparation of a

survey map showing titles to underwater lands in the Peconic and Gardiners Bays. The principal benefits of survey, title search, and mapping would be the identification of underwater tracts covered under previous grants, and the identification of underwater lands open to full public access.

4.0 Long Island Recreational Fishing Activity

This section describes recreational fishing activity on Long Island in terms of where, when and how anglers catch various target species. The impact of this activity on the Nassau-Suffolk recreation/tourism industry is estimated and the land use and shoreline access problems of angler concern are identified. Again, as is the case with Nassau-Suffolk's commercial fishing industry, published information on recreational fishing activity (finfishing, crabbing, clamming) and its impacts on Long Island is scanty, partly due to the fact that a data base reflecting recreational use of living marine resources does not exist. The following discussion relies heavily on reports published/prepared by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, National Marine Fisheries Service, New York State Sea Grant Institute, Marine Sciences Research Center researchers, and Mr. Nicholas Karas, a noted sportswriter.

4.1 Recreational Fishing Activity by Mode

Recreational fishing activity can be divided into surf fishing; fishing from piers, bulkheads, floats and jetties; bank fishing; and boat fishing. Boat fishing can be further subdivided into fishing from private craft that range in size from small runabouts to large sportsfisherman; from charter and party boats; and from boats rented from livery operations. The angler's choice of mode depends on the degree of his commitment to sportfishing, disposable income, investment in fishing

APPENDIX C

**VOTING AND ADVISORY MEMBERS OF THE REGIONAL
MARINE RESOURCES COUNCIL**

REGIONAL MARINE RESOURCES COUNCIL
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June 1977

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475 3434

Mr. Hall Winslow

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New York, N.Y. 10048
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Mr. Edward Bradley

Hydrologist in Charge, U.S. Geological
Survey
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Syosset, New York 11791
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Mr. John Zammit

Chief of Regulatory Branch
Operations Division
U.S. Army Engineer, Dist., N.Y.
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New York, N.Y. 10007
Area 212 264 9020

APPENDIX D

MINUTES OF THE REGIONAL MARINE

RESOURCES COUNCIL MEETINGS

REGIONAL MARINE RESOURCES COUNCIL
Minutes of the One Hundred and Forty-Eighth Meeting

DATE: April 19, 1976

PLACE: Hauppauge, New York

PRESENT: Edward Stephan, Chairman
Edward Patterson, Vice Chairman
Jim Bagg representing Carlyn Larson
Ann Carl
Donald Conetta representing John Zammit
Robert Cusumano
Mr. Forsell representing Richard W. Marks
Leo Geyer
William Roberts representing John Flynn
Walter Smith
Randolph Stelle representing Anthony Taormina
Claire Stern
Nathaniel Talmage
Edith Tanenbaum
Peter Weyl representing J. R. Schubel
Clark Williams, Research Administrator
DeWitt Davies, Principal Planner
Sy Robbins, Planner

ABSENT: John Baiardi
Charles Barnett
Frank Basile
Lee Blumberg
Edward Bradley
A. Harry Brenowitz
John Burns
Herbert Davids
Charles Durfor
Carl Eisenschmeid
Francis Hyland
William Karsell
Albert Machlin
Dennis Puleston
Leonard Ratushewitz
Ron Sake
Joseph Shapiro
Harold Udell
George Vanderborgh
William R. Wilson
Hall Winslow

GUESTS: Peter Sanko, Sea Grant Advisory Service
W. H. Swan, Dolphin Lane Associates
Pio Massetti, Suffolk County Dept. of Public Works
Ron Verbarq, NSRPB
Capt. Curry, National Party Boat Alliance

Minutes of the Meeting of April 19, 1976

A regular meeting of the Regional Marine Resources Council was held on Monday, April 19, 1976 at 2:05 p.m. in the Conference Room of the H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, New York. Admiral E. C. Stephan presided.

MINUTES

The minutes of the 15 March 1976 meeting were approved as mailed to the membership.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND CORRESPONDENCE

- A. Dr. Sylvia Weaver has supplied the MRC with a copy of the paper, "The Delineation of Two Plankton Communities Upon One Sampling Site (Fire Island Inlet, Long Island, N.Y.)," which was published in Marine Biology, vol. 34.
- B. The Nassau County Dept. of Health has supplied the MRC with a copy of Report on the Impact of Ocean Sludge Disposal on the Nearshore Water and Sediment Quality, Nassau County, New York (March 1976) prepared by Thomas F. Maher, Assistant Public Health Engineer.
- C. The MRC has received a copy of the draft land use regulations for the Tidal Wetlands Act. Public hearings are scheduled for June 2, 3 and 4th in Hauppauge, Mineola and Riverhead, respectively.
- D. Copies of the MESA report - Evaluation of proposed Sewage Sludge Dumpsite Areas in the New York Bight - are available for distribution to the membership.
- E. The MRC has received a copy of the report entitled, Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Fire Island Inlet to Montauk Point, New York Beach Erosion Control and Hurricane Protection Project (March 1976) prepared by the New York District, Army Corps of Engineers with the assistance of Tetra Tech, Inc., of Pasadena, Cal. (the NSRPB 208 marine water modeling consultant). Final commenting date is May 3, 1976.
- F. Copies of the report entitled Zoning: A Rational Approach to Estuarine Rehabilitation and Management (Dec. 1975) by Dr. J.R. Schubel were distributed to the membership. Copies were to be mailed to absent members with the announcement of the next meeting.
- G. A letter dated April 14, 1976 from Gerald Hansler, EPA Regional Administrator in response to a MRC letter of 24 March 1976 concerning the SWSO#3 outfall project, was reviewed (see Attachment A). The staff will ask Hansler for specific information

regarding the steps EPA is taking and will request a speaker to address the MRC on these matters at some future meeting.

DISCUSSION OF FUTURE MRC ACTIVITIES

Admiral Stephan suggested (as the result of prior discussions with Dr. Koppelman) that the MRC concentrate its efforts on developing "guidelines" for recreational and commercial nearshore boating in Nassau-Suffolk. The MRC should hold a series of talks, concerning problems related to coastal use and misuse, with speakers from industry, boating (yacht club), environmental, etc. interests. The limits of the guidelines would be defined as the study progressed. Professor Smith suggested that the MRC meet at Greenport to view commercial shellfish operations.

Admiral Stephan stated that the offshore oil (OCS) problem would not be abandoned but that MRC effort would be limited to a continuing process of self-education which would include securing speakers and reviewing reports but would not include the development of guidelines on OCS. The onshore impacts (including docking facilities) of OCS drilling would be covered as part of the nearshore boating effort. A report by the Mid-Atlantic Governors Conference on OCS is available for review in the NSRPB library. The staff will obtain a copy of the Library of Congress report on the pollution potential of offshore oil.

PRESENTATION OF NSRPB WORK - YEAR 1 - COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1972

Ron Verbarg reviewed the work of the Citizen Participation Committee which helped develop goals and objectives (previously reviewed by the MRC) and boundary delineations during the first year of study (1975). The preliminary boundary of the coastal zone delineated was defined as: 1000 ft from Mean High Water or the 10 ft elevation contour, whichever is greater; freshwater wetlands; and, 1000 ft from streams draining to marine waters. The 10 ft contour worked well for the south shore, 1000 ft from MHW worked well for the north shore. Mr. Stelle indicated that a similar boundary would be used by N.Y. State for the Great Lakes.

Edith Tanenbaum reviewed the Board's program. Plans, programs and ordinances for Nassau-Suffolk localities were assembled (although the Nassau portion was incomplete) to assist the State in the management of the final CZM plan. The Nassau-Suffolk first year program was the only one approved by N.Y. State. State Senator Smith has promised to supply a copy of his N.Y.S. CZM bill. Dr. Tanenbaum stated that state regulation of land use vs. home rule was presently a hot issue, and that the Tidal Wetlands regulations might jeopardize all CZM efforts.

NOAA has funds for the study of onshore effects of OCS operations. The Board will get some of this money to study Long Island as a potential staging area for exploration operations (e.g., helicopter pads, docking facilities for research vessels). During the first year the State wants oil company criteria for selecting suitable staging areas reviewed to see how they would

Minutes of the Meeting of April 19, 1976

apply to L.I. The second year effort may involve oil spill contingency planning based on probable facilities and their locations. N.Y. State has received \$370,000 for this work. DeWitt Davies indicated that the Board had not yet received a formal offer on 2nd year CZM or OCS work but that this was expected shortly.

Dr. Tanenbaum also reviewed the Board's proposed second year study (see Attachment B). The Board will elicit the involvement of Federal agencies in the beginning of the second year since Federal (Sec. of Comm.) approval of the State's CZM plan is required. The cooperation of localities will also be needed because implementation of the CZM plan will probably require acts of the State Legislature. An approved State CZM plan will control actions of Federal agencies. The delineation of coastal zone boundaries expresses a "public interest" in these areas. It is not known how far final CZM boundaries will extend State jurisdiction beyond the area under the Tidal and Freshwater Wetlands Acts.

Copies of the Board's first year CZM report Coastal Zone Planning Elements: Goals and Boundaries were then distributed to the membership. Admiral Stephan asked all Council members to read the report and prepare to discuss it at the next meeting. Edith Tanenbaum indicated that the report, though approved by the State, was not a final document and therefore comments would be helpful. Local governments would be notified of the report now that it had State approval.

NEW BUSINESS

Professor Smith inquired how the Health Department determines whether to allow building (i.e., waste disposal facilities) near waterways. He requested that the staff invite speakers to discuss this matter at the next meeting.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 3:45 p.m.

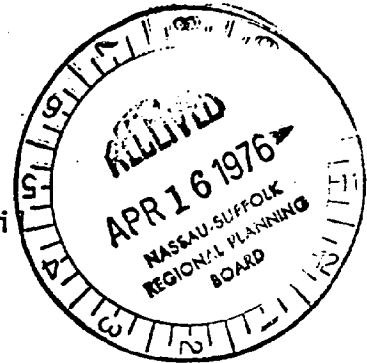


UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION II
26 FEDERAL PLAZA
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10007

APR 14 1976

E.C. Stephan, RAdm.USN (ret)
Chairman, Regional Marine Resources Council
Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board
Veterans Memorial Highway
Hauppauge, L.I., New York 11787



Dear Admiral Stephan:

Thank you for your letter of March 24, 1976 to Russell E. Train, Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, concerning the Suffolk County Southwest Sewer District No. 3 outfall project. The EPA appreciates the concern of the Regional Marine Resources Council with the potential environmental impacts of this project, and we acknowledge the need to expedite our future project reviews in order to consider all environmental factors without incurring undue delay costs. Increased staffing in our review organization makes the repetition of this situation very improbable.

In the meantime, I can assure you that the EPA is taking all necessary steps to minimize harm to the environment due to construction by fully implementing the recommendations of Section 6 of the Environmental Impact Appraisal. [If you wish, I will provide more specific information regarding the steps EPA is taking.] I sincerely hope that this will relieve the most serious of your concerns for the environment of the area.

Your concern for the environment is very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Gerald M. Hansler".

Gerald M. Hansler, P.E.
Regional Administrator

Activities to be Undertaken in the Development of the Coastal Zone Management Plan under Section 305 of the CZM Act of 1972.

April 18, 1976

The following activities need to be addressed to develop a Coastal Zone Management Plan pursuant to Section 305 of the CZM Act of 1972. Activities undertaken in the 1st year NSRPB-OPS CZM Contract are marked with an asterisk. The activities to be performed by the Board under the proposed 2nd year program pursuant to Section 305 of the CZM Act of 1972 are indicated with a cross. Some activities lie solely in the State's realm and therefore have not been considered in the Board's proposal.

- * 1. Identification of State's coastal zone boundary.
- + 2. Determination of permissible land and water uses within the coastal zone.
- *+ 3. Inventory and designation of areas of particular concern within the coastal zone.
- + 4. Establishment of broad policies or guidelines governing the relative priorities which will be accorded in particular areas to at least those permissible land and water uses.
- + 5. Integration of the siting of facilities of national interest into the determination of uses and areas of statewide concern.
- + 6. Establishment of mechanisms for regulating land uses in the coastal zone.
- *+ 7. Full participation in the management program's development by all public and private agencies and organizations which are liable to be affected by, or may have a direct interest in, the management program.
- + 8. Intergovernmental coordination.
- 9. Description of how the State is organized to implement the management program.

REGIONAL MARINE RESOURCES COUNCIL
Minutes of the One Hundred and Fifty-Third Meeting

DATE: July 19, 1976

PLACE: Hauppauge, New York

PRESENT: Edward C. Stephan, Chairman
Edward Patterson, Vice-Chairman
Gino Aiello representing Harold Udell
James Bagg representing Carolyn Larson
Al Blechner representing Carl Eisenschmeid
Ann Carl
William H. Karsell representing Lt. Cmdr. Marotta
Lester L. Kiehn representing Richard Marks
Bronius Nemickas representing Edward Bradley
William Roberts representing John Flynn
J. R. Schubel
Joseph Shapiro
Walter Smith
Randolph Stelle
Claire Stern
Nathaniel Talmage
Edith Tanenbaum
Anthony Taormina
Clarke Williams, Research Administrator
Clarke Williams, Research Administrator
DeWitt Davies, Principal Planner
Sy Robbins, Planner

ABSENT: John Baiardi
Charles Barnett
Frank Basile
Lee Blumberg
A. Harry Brenowitz
John J. Burns
Robert Cusumano
Herbert Davids
Charles Durfor
Leo Geyer
Francis Hyland
Albert Machlin
Dennis Puleston
Leonard Ratushewitz
Ron Sake
George Vanderborgh
William R. Wilson
Hall Winslow
John Zammit
Lee E. Koppelman, Executive Director

GUESTS: Peter Sanko, Sea Grant Advisory Service
Capt. Curray, National Party Boat Alliance
Dr. Israel Wilenitz, Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board
Ronald Verbar, Planner
Pio Massetti, Suffolk County Dept. Environmental Control
Bill Alloyand, Cornell University

Minutes of the Meeting of July 19, 1976

A regular meeting of the Regional Marine Resources Council was held on Monday, 19 July 1976 at 2:10 p.m. in the Conference Room of the H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, New York. Admiral Edward C. Stephan presided.

MINUTES

The Minutes of the 21 June 1976 meeting were approved as mailed to the membership, with the addition of Admiral Stephan to the list of those present.

CORRESPONDENCE AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

- A. Mrs. Stern has sent the Chairman a copy of the Long Island Environmental Council (LIEC) statement read at the hearing held in Mineola, N.Y. on 3 June 1976 concerning land use regulations (Part 661), NYS Tidal Wetlands Act. Also provided was an LIEC annotated bibliography of publications on Outer Continental Shelf oil issues (see Attachment A).
- B. The MRC has received a copy of the draft general management plan for the Fire Island National Seashore.
- C. The Bureau of Land Management, N.Y. Outer Continental Shelf Office has announced that it has completed the preliminary draft environmental impact statement for proposed OCS oil and gas lease sale no. 42 - the Georges Bank area.
- D. The Suffolk County Dept. of Public Works has notified the Council of proposed dredging projects at Goose Creek, Town of Southold and at Crab Creek, Town of Shelter Island.
- E. The Dept. of the Interior has announced that a sale of oil and gas leases on the Baltimore Canyon Trough Outer Continental Shelf will be held in New York City on Tuesday, August 17, 1976.
- F. The next MRC meeting will be held on 16 August 1976.

DISCUSSION OF CHANNEL DREDGING PLAN

Mr. Davies reviewed the Board's recently completed study funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development which involved an analysis of L.I.'s coastal zone and the Board's Year I CZM effort which resulted in the identification of goals and a coastal zone boundary. The second year work program will involve a number of objectives and a considerable mapping effort (see Attachment B). Mr. Robbins then reviewed the basic steps being considered for the development of a Water Use Plan and Channel Dredging Plan for Nassau-Suffolk as part of the second year CZM effort (see Attachment C).

A discussion followed concerning the feasibility of developing water use and channel dredging plans. Mr. Taormina pointed out that NYSDEC presently has a water quality classification system which should be utilized, and that

Minutes of the Meeting of July 19, 1976

local (town and village) plans and attitudes should be given prime consideration. Mrs. Carl and Dr. Schubel expressed concern over the problems of implementing such plans. Dr. Schubel stated that he is involved in a similar effort in Chesapeake Bay which is utilizing workshops involving local governments. Mr. Patterson stressed the need for public education and involvement of local government officials. Mrs. Stern also stated the need to involve citizens and officials and the need to develop a dredging philosophy. Mr. Bagg urged development of a policy concerning use of public money for dredging which benefits private interests.

The staff agreed to provide further clarification on how such plans would be implemented. An advisory committee including Carl Eisenschmeid, Jim Bagg, Harold Udell, John Zammit, Peter Sanko, Francis Hyland, Anthony Taormina, and Dr. Jerry Schubel will operate under the direction of Dr. Williams to assist the staff in developing these plans.

A film "Onshore Planning for Offshore Oil: Voices from Scotland" by The Conservation Foundation was shown. There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

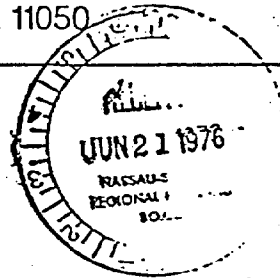
95 middle neck road

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[516] 883-4725

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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 Dr. Timothy Costello
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 Terrence Jordan, Treasurer
 Arthur McManus, President
 Dr. Joel O'Connor
 Nelson Slager
 Hon. Herbert Tanzer
 Barbara Van Liew



Claire Stern
 Executive Director

June 16, 1976

SELECTED AND ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE OCS

Pamela and Malcolm Baldwin. Onshore Planning for Offshore Oil: Lessons from Scotland. The Conservation Foundation, Washington, D.C. 1975. paper 183 pp. photographs \$5.00 from Universe Books, 381 Park Ave. New York, N.Y. 10016

A discussion of the physical, social and economic effects of offshore drilling in the North Sea. Includes a description of the phases of oil exploration and production for the layman and an examination of the strains placed on local communities and their planning authorities in the Shetland Islands, Peterhead and Aberdeen. Bibliography.

Baldwin, Malcolm. Public Policy on Oil: An Ecological Perspective.

The Conservation Foundation, 1717 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington D.C. 20036. 1971. paper 60 pp. \$1.00 from the Conservation Foundation

A short but informative essay on present oil policy. The author was the senior legal associate of the Conservation Foundation at the time of publication. Particularly good on the issue of price regulation, the effects of 'defacto subsidies' to the petroleum industry, and the problems with policy decisions based on the assumption of a need for a national goal of 'dynamic energy growth'.

COASTAL EFFECTS OF OFFSHORE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT: OIL AND GAS SYSTEMS.

Office of Technology Assessment Program. March, 1976. paper 40 pp. available from Congress of the United States, Office of Technology Assessment, Oceans Program, Washington, D.C. 20510

Brief summary of the issues involved in OCS development and available legislative options for planning. Includes discussion of the fiscal effects of OCS development on state and local governments, oil spill liability and compensation, marine pollution, and federal/state roles in the decision making process. Legislation pending in Congress is mentioned.

Cowan, Edward. Oil and Water; the Torrey Canyon Disaster. J.B. Lippincott Co. Philadelphia and New York. 1968. Hardcover 241 pp. Indexed, photos \$6.95.

The story of the ecological disaster caused by the wrecking of the Torrey Canyon, a supertanker carrying 36,000,000 gallons of crude oil from Kuwait to Wales for the British Petroleum Company. The author is an economic reporter for the New York Times, who was based in England at the time of the disaster. He touches on the environmental, economic and political/governmental aspects of the Large Cargo Carrier, and details the story of the wreck on the southwestern tip of Cornwall, England.

Francis and Swan. Scotland in Turmoil. St. Andrew Press. Edinburgh, 1973. paper 108 pp.

A social and environmental assessment of the impact of North Sea oil and gas development on different kinds of Scottish communities, written for the general public. The study is co-authored by the Director of the Church of Scotland's project on Society, Religion and Technology and a member of the management staff of the Burmah Oil Company. This assessment was undertaken by the Church of Scotland because of the social and economic impacts foreseen by the authors. Great Britain does not have a NEPA.

Kash et al. Energy Under the Oceans: A Technology Assessment of OCS Oil and Gas Operations. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma 73069
1973. paper 318 pp. \$4.50

Highly recommended interdisciplinary study conducted by the Science and Public Policy Program of the University of Oklahoma. A thorough and detailed treatment of technological, environmental and policy making aspects of offshore development. Appendices include: Oil pollution and accidents, Research on biological effects of oil pollution, and Offshore petroleum resources. References to the most recent studies in the field.

MATERIAL NEEDS AND THE ENVIRONMENT TODAY AND TOMORROW. Report of the National Commission on Materials Policy. Jerome Klaff, Commission Chairman. June, 1973. paper. \$3.20 from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

Another report of a President's commission charged with generating data upon which to base a national policy of use and reuse of materials. Summary of findings and recommendation on supply, recovery, land and resource use. Some conclusions on the limit of resources, especially fossil fuel, were drawn by an earlier presidential commission headed by William S. Paley in 1953.

Mostert, Noel. Supership. Alfred A. Knopf. New York. 1974. Hardcover 332 pp. \$8.95 also available in paperback.

The author is a reporter and writer with knowledge of the commercial aspects of shipping. This book was the result of a journey he took aboard a super cargo vessel carrying crude oil. He discusses the economic pressure which led to the development of these super carriers, the details of life on such a vessel and the hazards to crew, sea and public. Parts of this book appeared in the New Yorker.

OCEANUS, Seaward Expansion. Fall, 1975. 72 pp. \$2.25 from Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute. Woods Hole, Mass. 02543.

An entire issue devoted to the OCS, including geographical description of the OCS, a list of U.S. laws pertaining to offshore development, and articles on floating platforms and oil ports. Of special interest is the article by James Friedman, post doctoral scholar at Woods Hole, entitled "Atlantic Offshore Oil; the Need for Planning and Regulation" which outlines the stages of offshore development with their onshore impacts and notes areas of potential federal-state friction in development and planning.

OCS OIL AND GAS: AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT. Council on Environmental Quality. April, 1974. paper 213 pp. from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The CEQ's report to President Nixon. Chapter 3, "Perspectives on Energy Growth" relates OCS development to a national energy policy with three different growth scenarios. Tables and references. Includes a critique of the CEQ report by the National Research Council, which questions some of the CEQ's assumptions, especially regarding growth, and points out environmental dangers, legislative issues and energy alternatives that the CEQ report ignored.

A TIME TO CHOOSE. Energy Policy Project of the Ford Foundation. Ballinger, Cambridge. 1974. paper 511 pp.

A technical and detailed study recommended for the serious student of national energy policy making. For the OCS, see especially chapter 11, "Federal Energy Resources", for a discussion of management policy and leasing procedures. Appendices.

#

Prepared by Claire Stern and Judy Coffin

NASSAU-SUFFOLK REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD
SECOND YEAR WORK PROGRAM - COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVE - develop a coastal zone management program for Nassau and Suffolk Counties by 31 March 1977. This plan will include the following

1. General management policy statements, including goals and objectives
2. Framework for program development and implementation
3. Identification of coastal zone boundaries
4. Determination of permissible land and water uses within the coastal zone
5. Inventory and designation of geographic areas of particular concern
6. Federal consultation to ensure program consistency
7. Public participation and intergovernmental involvement
8. Description of legal authorities for program implementation
9. Organizational networks - roles and responsibilities of the designated management agency during implementation

MAPPING EFFORT

Resource Inventory 1"-2000'

Upland vegetation
Lowland vegetation
Freshwater wetlands
Salt marsh or meadow
Coastal shoals, bars and flats
Spoil banks
Soils of high productivity
Prime wildlife area
Maritime shrubland (?)
Shellfish and finfish (?)
Coastal zone boundary

Resource Capability 1"-2000'

Land Capability Class, 1 - the environmental resource can support almost any land use without adverse environmental effects.
Land Capability Class, 2 - the environmental resource can support selected land use without adverse environmental effects.
Land Capability Class, 3 - the environmental resource can support selected uses provided steps are taken to mitigate adverse environmental effects.
Land Capability Class, 4 - development would result in moderate degradation of the resource.
Land Capability Class, 5 - development would result in moderate to severe degradation.

Reclamation

Hazards

Coastal zone boundary

Development Constraints 1"-2000'

Floodplain
Dunes
Soil constraints
High water table
Bluffs
Slopes (greater than 25%)
Major swales
Pollution susceptibility
Aquifer recharge
Area of shoreline erosion or accretion
Depth (0-3'; 3-6'; 6-12'; 12-30')
Coastal zone boundary

Geographic Areas of Particular Concern 1"-2000'

Unique natural habitat
Unique physical feature
Unique historical significance
Unique cultural value
Unique scenic importance
Areas of high natural productivity
Areas of substantial recreational value and/or opportunity
Areas where development of facilities are dependent upon utilization of coastal waters
Areas with unique geologic or topographic significance to industrial or commercial development
Areas of urban concentration
Areas of significant hazard if developed
Floodplains, aquifer recharge areas, sand dunes, beaches, offshore sand deposits
Coastal zone boundary

Areas of State and National Interest 1"-2 mi.

Energy facilities
Recreational facilities
Transportation facilities
Production of food and fiber
Defense and aerospace
Fish and wildlife
Historic, cultural and aesthetic areas
Mineral resources
Coastal zone boundary

Long Island Water Use and Channel Dredging Plans

I. Objectives:

A. To establish a Water Segment Classification System for tidal water segments within embayments which recommends (zones) water uses and activities in those segments, and to apply this system to develop a Water Use Plan for Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

B. To utilize the Water Segment Classification System to refine the Council's existing guidelines for the evaluation of dredging and dredge spoil disposal and to apply these guidelines to prepare a Navigation Channel Dredging Plan for Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

II. Purpose:

To assure that consideration of multiple-use conflicts and environmental protection are incorporated into the coastal zone planning and decisionmaking processes.

III. Approach:

A. Identify environmental and other factors which must be considered by the Water Segment Classification System (WSCS). Such factors may include:

1. Environmental parameters and potential for damage
 - a. Pollution Susceptibility (changes in tidal range/current and salinity regimes), depth, flooding and erosion potential, etc.
 - b. Existing water quality
 - c. Sensitive marine features (wetlands, shellfish beds, wildlife habitats)

2. Human use parameters

- a. boating traffic (types and volumes)
- b. bathing beaches, fishing grounds, wildlife refuges, parks, marinas, docking, etc.
- c. use (especially dredging) history
- d. NYS water quality classifications

B. Select factors for the delineation of water segments.

C. Establish WSCS criteria for determining recommended water uses within segments based on identified factors.

D. Apply WSCS criteria to develop Water Use Plan for Nassau-Suffolk.

E. Refine Council dredging guidelines to incorporate WSCS criteria.

F. Apply refined dredging guidelines to develop Channel Dredging Plan for Nassau-Suffolk.

IV. Data needs:

A. Dredging history of area and specifications of pending projects.

B. Projections of future dredging demand which must be coordinated with land use planning and economic projections of adjacent land areas.

C. Inventories and maps of existing marine facilities and channels and nearby sensitive coastal features, including: wetlands, shellfish beds, fishing grounds, wildlife refuges, bathing beaches, etc.

D. Hydrographic and other technical data, including: tidal range/phase, pollution susceptibility, bottom sediments, salinity, etc.

V. Output:

A Water Segment Classification System (and criteria) and refined dredging guidelines will be produced and will be applied to Nassau-Suffolk to develop Water Use and Channel Dredging Plans. The criteria, guidelines, and plans will be useful to Federal, State, and local agencies responsible for the review of dredging proposals.

REGIONAL MARINE RESOURCES COUNCIL
Minutes of the One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth Meeting

DATE: October 18, 1976

PLACE: Hauppauge, New York

PRESENT: Edward C. Stephan, Chairman
Edward Patterson, Vice Chairman
Ralph Ainger representing Frank Basile
Ann Carl
Carly Larson
Robert Nuzzi representing John Flynn
William Schenk representing Richard Marks
Donald Spencer representing Richard Marks
Harold Udell
Jeff Vaughn representing Carl Eisenschmeid
Peter Weyl representing J. R. Schubel
DeWitt Davies, Principal Planner
Sy Robbins, Planner

ABSENT: John Baiardi
Charles Barnett
Lee Blumberg
Edward Bradley
A. Harry Brenowitz
John Burns
Robert Cusumano
Herbert Davids
Charles Durfor
Francis Hyland
Albert Machlin
William H. Karsell
Dennis Puleston
Leonard Ratushewitz
Ron Sake
Joseph Shapiro
Walter Smith
Nathaniel Talmage
Edith Tanenbaum
Anthony Taormina
George Vanderborgh
William Wilson
Hall Winslow
John Zammit
Lee E. Koppelman, Executive Director
Clarke Williams, Research Director

GUESTS: Dr. Orville Terry, Marine Sciences Research Center
George Andrek, Nassau County Planning Department
Pio Massetti, Suffolk County Department of Public Works
Dr. Israel Wilenitz, Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board
Peter Sanko, Sea Grant Advisory Service

Minutes of the Meeting of October 18, 1976

A regular meeting of the Regional Marine Resources Council was held on Monday, October 18, 1976 at 2:10 p.m. in the Conference Room of the H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, New York. Admiral E. C. Stephan presided.

MINUTES

The minutes of the 13 September 1976 meeting were approved as mailed to the membership.

CORRESPONDENCE AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

1. The U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management has announced that public hearings will be held on Outer Continental Shelf Lease Sale No. 42, which covers the Georges Bank region, during the period of 7-10 December, 1976 in Providence, Rhode Island. A 4 volume draft environmental impact statement on the Georges Bank sale has recently been released by BLM.
2. Dr. Baiardi has supplied the MRC with a copy of the publication, Annual Activities Report - Affiliated Colleges and Universities, Inc. New York Ocean Science Laboratory.
3. Mr. Robert Valenti, NYOSL, has given the MRC staff a sketch map showing those areas in the Gardiners Bay region which are suitable for floating cage fish farming.
4. Mr. Leo Geyer has submitted a letter of resignation to the MRC. By acclamation, the MRC expressed its appreciation of Mr. Geyer's many years of dedicated service.

DISCUSSION OF NORTH HEMPSTEAD SHREDDER/BALER

The Town of North Hempstead's only solid waste disposal facility is located on the west side of Hempstead Harbor in Roslyn and consists of a poorly operating incinerator. The Town proposes to construct a shredder/baler on filled land adjacent to the incinerator and in close proximity to the water and wetlands. The Commissioner of the NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation has found this project to be exempt from provisions of the Tidal Wetlands Act, presumably because the site is composed of fill material and is more than 10 feet above mean sea

Minutes of the Meeting of October 18, 1976

level. Mr. Myron H. Blumenfeld, Chairman of the Nassau County Group, Atlantic Chapter of the Sierra Club has written the MRC and has outlined a number of questions for the Council's consideration regarding this facility. Admiral Stephan directed the staff to contact all parties concerned (Mr. Blumenfeld, Town of N. Hempstead, NYSDEC) and to set up an informational discussion at the next MRC meeting if no legal problems are involved. Mr. Udell urged that full time be given to any such presentation since the issues involved are very complex. Letters were sent to Mr. Blumenfeld, Mr. Michael Tully (Supervisor, Town of North Hempstead), and Mr. Donald Middleton (Regional Director, NYSDEC) on October 21, 1976.

DISCUSSION OF MRC VACANCIES

Admiral Stephan noted that, with the resignation of Leo Geyer, there are now two vacancies from Nassau County on the MRC. He requested that nominations be made at the next meeting which would help the MRC achieve greater coverage (i.e., which would include more of the business sector) and directed the staff to list the backgrounds of present MRC members (see Attachment A).

PRESENTATION OF OCS AND CZM PROGRAMS

DeWitt Davies presented a flow chart of the NSRPB Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Study Program which is funded by a \$40,000 contract from the N.Y.S. Dept. of State and will run through March 31, 1977. Products expected from this study will include: regional and local goals and objectives statements; annotated bibliography of existing regional technical information and data relating to OCS activities; report documenting the integration of OCS considerations into the CZM public participation process, and minutes of all Citizen Participation Committee (CPC) meetings; catalogue of regional and local plans, regulations, and

Minutes of the Meeting of October 18, 1976

programs; technical memoranda which identify areas of potential conflict with plans and programs; regional reviews and evaluations of Federal OCS activities; inventory maps of critical resources susceptible to oil spills; oil spill trajectory studies; report on the feasibility of utilizing Nassau-Suffolk locations for OCS related operations; regional report that may be used in the development of legislative proposals to strengthen state and local regulation of OCS related activities; and, technical memoranda which will serve as input to the generic study.

The Year I CZM effort was a \$10,000 study funded by the NYS Dept. of State, which included activities of the CPC and the production of the report "Coastal Zone Planning Elements: Goals and Boundaries" 31 January 1976. Year II work will be funded at \$75,000 with work completed by 31 March 1977. Products will include maps of the CZM boundary; maps of geographic areas of particular concern; maps of existing land use development constraints and natural resources; maps of land and water capability classifications; memoranda on the land and water capability systems, the evaluation of local plans, and the development of a water use and dredging program; maps delineating identified areas of State and National interest within the Nassau-Suffolk coastal zone; memoranda covering existing local, regional, and State controls over activities and uses in the Nassau-Suffolk coastal zone; a report outlining the activities and contributions of the CPC and the MRC to the program; and, a memorandum describing the mechanisms established for consultation and coordination between the designated management agency and local governments, interstate agencies, regional agencies, and areawide agencies.

Carol Swick, Planner with the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board described the land capability system which recommends a range of uses for specific sites based on an analysis of soil types, topography, biological resources, depth

Minutes of the Meeting of October 18, 1976

to groundwater and other constraints on development, etc. Maps of the Peconic River watershed were shown as an example.

Israel Wilenitz detailed the criteria for delineating geographic areas of particular concern, which include:

- a. Areas of unique scarce, fragile or vulnerable natural habitat, physical feature, historical significance, cultural value and scenic importance;
- b. Areas of high natural productivity of essential habitat for living resources, including fish, wildlife and the various trophic levels in the food web critical to their well-being;
- c. Areas of substantial recreational value and/or opportunity;
- d. Areas where developments and facilities are dependent upon the utilization of, or access to, coastal waters;
- e. Areas of unique geologic or topographic significance to industrial or commercial development;
- f. Areas of urban concentration where shoreline utilization and water uses are highly competitive;
- g. Areas of significant hazard if developed, due to storms, slides, floods, erosion, settlement, etc.; and
- h. Areas needed to protect, maintain or replenish coastal lands or resources, such areas including coastal flood plains, aquifer recharge areas, sand dunes, coral and other reefs, beaches, and offshore sand deposits and mangrove stands.

Dr. Wilenitz described those planning elements not included in the NSRPB program with NYS Dept. of State that would be covered to make the NSRPB coastal planning effort truly comprehensive. Sub-plan elements will include transportation; waste treatment and disposal; energy (including radioactive and other wastes); recreation; scenic, cultural and historic resources; shoreline erosion; water-related uses; shoreline design; and, fisheries.

Sy Robbins presented a map of the preliminary coastal zone boundary. On the seaward side the boundary extends to the 3 mile territorial limit off the south shore in the Atlantic Ocean, and to the Connecticut (and Rhode Island)

border in Long Island and Block Island Sounds. The inland boundary uses a tiered approach, with a primary zone defined by the maximum area delineated by the 10 foot elevation contour line, the line located 1000 feet inland from the Mean High Water line, the line located 1000 feet from the banks of any stream, ditch, or drainage way discharging to coastal waters, and the out periphery of any contiguous freshwater wetland (as identified pursuant to the NYS Freshwater Wetlands Act of 1975) and contiguous Geographic Areas of Particular Concern (GAPCs). This boundary was found to adequately cover most shorelands, the development of which are likely to have the most direct and significant impacts upon coastal waters, including wetlands, protective upland vegetation, the barrier beach and other coastal landforms, the 100 year flood plain, areas characterized by high groundwater table, bluffs and steep slopes, freshwater wetlands, stream corridors, and major drainage ways or swales carrying surface runoff into coastal waters. The secondary zone is based on aesthetic (water view), stormwater runoff, and groundwater leachate considerations and includes the drainage basins of north shore harbors, the entire north and south forks, the Peconic River watershed, and areas on the south shore bounded on the east and west by small streams. The secondary boundary is approximated by cultural features (e.g., highways, roads, railroads) and includes Route 25A and the Long Island Railroad on the north shore and Southern State Parkway and Sunrise Highway on the south shore.

Mr. Robbins also described the activities of the MRC Dredging Advisory Committee (DAC) which has had 4 meetings since August. The DAC has compiled information on past and pending dredging projects and will now focus on problems of dredge spoil disposal. The DAC has also assisted the staff in formulating a new planning tool - Water Capability - which complements Land Capability and

Minutes of the Meeting of October 18, 1976

which is based on factors of water depth, flushing action (as measured by the Pollution Susceptibility Index developed for the NSRPB by Dr. Peter Weyl of Stony Brook), and distance from shore. A map of Water Capabilities for Nassau-Suffolk was displayed.

DeWitt Davies started a discussion of the Board's proposed fisheries management plan. However, due to the lateness of the hour, this discussion was cut short, to be continued at a future meeting.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:45 p.m.

Voting Members

<u>Nassau County</u>	(term ending)	<u>Suffolk County</u>	(term ending)
Dr. John C. Baiardi	12/78	Mrs. Ann Carl	12/79
Dr. A. Harry Brenowitz	12/77	Mr. William Wilson	12/76
Hon. John J. Burns	12/77	Mr. Dennis Puleston	12/78
Mr. Edward Patterson	12/76	Dr. J. R. Schubel	12/78
Mr. Joseph Shapiro	12/78	Prof. Water Smith	12/77
Comm. Harold Udell	12/78	Lee Blumberg, Esq.	12/79
Vacancy	12/79	Mr. Nathaniel Talmage	12/77
Vacancy	12/79	Mr. George Vanderborgh, Jr.	12/76

General Areas Represented

marine research/academic community

oil distribution

recreational boating

law

agriculture

shellfish farming

environmental groups

local government

planning

waterways management

Regional Marine Resources Council
Minutes of the One Hundred and Fifty-Seventh Meeting

DATE: November 1, 1976

PLACE: Hauppauge, New York

PRESENT: Edward Stephan, Chairman
Edward Patterson, Vice Chairman
Gino Aiello representing Harold Udell
Ralph Ainger representing Frank Basile
Phil Barbato representing Albert Machlin
Neal Bullington representing Richard Marks
John Burns
Ronald Conetta representing John Zammit
Carlyn Larson
Evan Liblit representing Frank Hyland
J. Matola representing Carl Eisenschmeid
Dennis Moran representing Herbert Davids
Robert Nuzzi representing John Flynn
Dennis Puleston
J. R. Schubel
Claire Stern
Nathaniel Talmage
Clarke Williams, Research Administrator
DeWitt Davies, Principal Planner
Sy Robbins, Planner

ABSENT: John Baiardi
Charles Barnett
Lee Blumberg
Edward Bradley
A. Harry Brenowitz
Ann Carl
Robert Cusumano
Charles Durfor
William Karsell
William Ratushewitz
Ron Sake
Joseph Shapiro
Walter Smith
Edith Tanenbaum
Anthony Taormina
George Vanderborgh
Hall Winslow
William Wilson
Lee E. Koppelman, Executive Director

GUESTS: Mr. Jeol H. Joseph, Sierra Club, Atlantic Chapter
Mr. George Andrek, Nassau County Planning Department
Dr. Israel Wilenitz, Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board
Dr. B. H. Beinkhuis, Marine Sciences Research Center
Mr. Peter Sanko, Sea Grant Advisory Service
Mr. Canetta, Environmental Protection Agency
Mr. Daniel J. Larkin, New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation
Mr. Kevin Kearny, Audubon Society

Minutes of the Meeting of November 1, 1976

A regular meeting of the Regional Marine Resources was held on Monday, November 1, 1976 at 2:07 p.m. in the Conference Room of the H. Lee Dennison Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, New York. Admiral E. C. Stephan presided.

MINUTES

The minutes of the 18 October 1976 meeting were approved as mailed to the membership. The attachment to the minutes should indicate that Harold Udell's term ends 12/76, not 12/78.

CORRESPONDENCE AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

- A. Dr. Baiardi has supplied the MRC with a copy of Volumes I, II, and III of the Environmental Atlas of Block Island and Long Island Sound Waters.

The three volumes contain a computer printout, synopsis of computer program, and histograms of data.

- B. The locations of hearings on OCS lease sale No. 42 have been changed to December 7 and 8 in Boston, and December 9 and 10 in Rhode Island.

DISCUSSION OF MRC MEMBERSHIP

Admiral Stephan reviewed the status of MRC voting membership positions. He urged (and the members concurred) that the Council recommend reappointment of Harold Udell and Edward Patterson, whose terms expire 12/76. He also urged reappointment of William Wilson and George Vanderborgh, whose terms also expire 12/76, if they wish to remain on the Council.

With the recent resignation of Leo Geyer, two voting membership positions from Nassau County are now vacant (with terms ending 12/79). Admiral Stephan recommended that those positions be filled with industry representatives, possibly including an engineer from LILCO since it is so involved in many of the matters before the Council. John Burns raised the question whether a LILCO representative could be objective in such discussions. Ed Patterson and Admiral Stephan answered that "conflicts of interest" had not been a problem in the past, especially since there are 17 voting members, and that additional technical expertise would be welcome. Dr. Schubel suggested Dr. Matthew Cordaro or Dr. Christopher Gross as possible LILCO representatives. Mr. Burns indicated that he was not objecting to potential membership of a LILCO employee; he wished to raise the question of conflict for discussion.

DISCUSSION OF NORTH HEMPSTEAD SHREDDER/BALER

Mr. Joseph, representing Mr. Blumenfeld, spoke on behalf of the Sierra Club. At issue was the refusal of the NYSDEC Commissioner to exercise his discretionary powers under the Tidal Wetlands Act to require a moratorium permit (and hearing)

Minutes of the Meeting of November 1, 1976

for the project even though the site in question is not technically a wetlands under the moratorium regulations (i.e., is not closer than 300 ft from tidal waters and less than 10 ft in elevation above mean sea level). The site in question is on the west side of Hempstead Harbor south of Hempstead Harbor Park and Bar Beach, is located on fill material (ash and garbage), and is adjacent to the Town of North Hempstead incinerator. It was the Sierra Club's contention that the construction and operation of a shredder/baler on this site could adversely affect nearby wetlands, and that the NYSDEC Commissioner had the authority and responsibility to regulate such activities in lands "adjacent" to wetlands.

Mr. Dan Larkin, NYSDEC Regional Permit Administrator, stated that his office had reviewed the project and found the site to be 500 ft from tidal waters, with an elevation of 30-40 ft above MSL, and with a pile of trash 60-70 ft high between the site and the water, and therefore not a wetland according to the Act. In addition, his office did not find any reason to believe that the construction or operation of the proposed facility would impact tidal wetlands, although detailed engineering reports were not available at the time of review.

The Council was then asked to vote on a recommendation to NYSDEC Commissioner Berle that he use his discretionary powers under the Tidal Wetlands Act to require the Town of North Hempstead to obtain a moratorium permit. A quorum of voting members was not present, but an informal vote was taken and the consensus was against such a recommendation. Mr. Joseph asked that a formal vote be taken when a quorum was present, and Admiral Stephan indicated that such a vote would be considered at a future meeting. Upon the recommendation of Ed Patterson, it was agreed to write Commissioner Berle to urge that the construction and operation of the shredder/baler be closely monitored for impacts on the wetlands.

PRESENTATION OF DR. BRINKHUIS

Dr. Bud Brinkhuis of the Marine Sciences Research Center at Stony Brook described his research project on the effects of rooted aquatics on the mobilization of heavy metals from dredge spoil deposits, which is being funded by NYS Sea Grant and the Jessie Noyes Foundation. He indicated that little research had been done in this area, and that the final report would have a complete literature search. A request to the NSRPB was made for about \$2,500 additional funding for field and lab assistance. The research proposal was unanimously supported by those present.

PRESENTATION ON OCS SALE NO. 42

Dr. Israel Wilenitz of the NSRPB staff described the Draft Environmental Statement prepared by the Bureau of Land Management on the OCS lease sale No. 42, Georges Bank region. Estimates of total oil production over the 20 year life of these fields range from .18 to .65 billion barrels. Onshore support facilities will probably be located in Rhode Island or Massachusetts. The oil will be refined at existing facilities in Philadelphia or New Jersey, or possibly at new refineries in New Hampshire or Maine. Oil could be brought to shore by pipeline (to southern R.I. or Mass.) but will most likely be carried by tankers in the

Minutes of the Meeting of November 1, 1976

30,000 dead weight ton class. Gas will be pipelined to shore.

Sy Robbins reviewed the environmental problems that might result from OCS development. In particular, estimates of oil spill volumes were reviewed. The estimate for tanker operations based on world-wide spill-to-volume-transported ratios was questioned as being too high, and the value for tanker accidents was suggested as being too low. The DES was found deficient in its quantification of tanker traffic in the area, and in the evaluation of possible changes (increases) and impacts due to OCS development. Mr. Robbins indicated that based on his own crude calculations, he estimated a 20-40% increase in tanker traffic along the Nantucket to Ambrose traffic lane which runs 10-15 miles south of Long Island.

Due to the lateness of the hour further presentations and discussions of OCS sale No. 42 were postponed until the next meeting.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 4:45 p.m.

Regional Marine Resources Council
Minutes of the One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Meeting

DATE: November 29, 1976

PLACE: Hauppauge, New York

PRESENT: Edward Patterson, Vice Chairman
Carl Eisenschmeid
Carlyn Larsen
Evan Liblit representing Frank Hyland
Dennis Moran representing Herbert Davids
Robert Nuzzi representing John Flynn
Dennis Puleston
J. R. Schubel
Claire Stern
Nathaniel Talmage
Anthony Taormina
Clarke Williams, Research Administrator
DeWitt Davies, Principal Planner
Sy Robbins, Planner

ABSENT: John Baiardi
Charles Barnett
Frank Basile
Lee Blumberg
Edward Bradley
A. Harry Brenowitz
John Burns
Ann Carl
Robert Cusumano
Charles Durfor
William Karsell
Albert Machlin
Richard Marks
William Ratushewitz
Ron Sake
Joseph Shapiro
Walter Smith
Edith Tanenbaum
Harold Udell
John Zammit
Lee E. Koppelman, Executive Director
Edward Stephan, Chairman

GUESTS: John Poole, New York State Dept. of Conservation
Bruce MacMillan, New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation
Dr. Orville Terry, Marine Sciences Research Center

Minutes of the Meeting of November 15, 1976

A regular meeting of the Regional Marine Resources Council was held on Monday, November 15, 1976 at 2:05 p.m. in the Conference Room of the E. Lee Dennison Office Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, New York. Admiral E. C. Stephan presided. This meeting was interrupted at 2:30 p.m. by a bomb scare and was reconvened on November 29, 1976 at 2:10 p.m. at which time Mr. Ed Patterson presided.

MINUTES

The minutes of the 1 November 1976 meeting were approved as mailed to the membership with the following amendment to paragraph 3, page 3:

"In the absence of a quorum, a vote was held of the members present. The results of that vote (Patterson, Burns, Schubel, Talmage - No; Puleston - Yes) indicated the recommendation should not be made."

CORRESPONDENCE AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

- A. The MRC received a letter from Joseph A. Guarino, Senior Deputy Attorney for the Town of North Hempstead, dated October 29, 1976, declining the MRC's invitation to discuss the issue of the shredder/baler. The letter indicated that his office was extremely busy preparing for law suits involving the shredder/baler and that it was "extremely difficult to prepare for these trials properly and to participate in meetings on issues which have already been resolved by the State of New York and are being raised by yet another citizens group without sufficient merit". (The full text of this letter was read at the 15 November meeting.)
- B. The League of Women Voters of New York State will hold a Coastal Zone Management Conference on Thursday, December 2, 1976 at the Americana City Squire Inn, 51st Street and 7th Avenue, New York City, from 10:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
- C. Mr. George Vanderborgh, Jr. has resigned as a voting member from Suffolk County; he suggests that the following individuals be considered for filling his vacancy:

Mr. Jack Mulhall
Long Island Oyster Farms
Greenport, New York

Mr. Nelson Slager
Fire Island Fisheries
Islip, New York

PRESENTATION BY NYSDEC ON FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

Mr. Anthony Taormina, Director of the Division of Marine and Coastal Resources, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, described the

Minutes of the Meeting of November 15, 1976

fisheries management program of his division (see Attachment A). He stressed that the resources of the sea belong to all the citizens of New York State, and that commercial fishing is the means by which non-fishermen gain access to these resources.

Mr. Bruce MacMillan, Chief of the Bureau of Shellfisheries, stated that the State Shellfish Safety Program is conducted in cooperation with the National program (under the FDA) but that FDA does not now have the authority to close N.Y.S. waters. Coliform standards are very conservative, and it is difficult to convince clambers that the closure of shellfish beds because of pollution is justified. State regulations require bacteriological monitoring under the worst hydrographic conditions. Cooperative programs to bring spawner clams from New England to Great South Bay are being conducted with Islip, Babylon, and Brookhaven Towns. Results of monitoring under the Estuarine Monitoring Program completed 4 years ago showed that DDT and other pesticides are not a major problem in Long Island waters.

John Poole, Chief of the Bureau of Finfish and Crustaceans, described on-going fisheries research, which includes studies of striped bass, American lobster (along the South shore), and weakfish in Great South Bay.

Tony Taormina concluded by saying that N.Y.S. DEC should have the primary responsibility for managing living resources. The NSRPB could be most helpful by including in its CZM plan an allocation of space for commercial fishing interest (e.g., at Shinnecock Inlet) and by protecting water quality through the minimization of new pavement.

DISCUSSION ON PREPARATION OF A MARINE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE NASSAU-SUFFOLK COASTAL ZONE

Mr. Davies briefed the MRC on the status of the NSRPB's coastal zone planning project. He indicated that the following subplans were scheduled for completion by 31 March 1977: Recreation; Energy; Scenic/Cultural/Historic; Dredging; Transportation; Water Related Uses; and Shoreline Design. Three sub-plans -- Fisheries Management; Shoreline Protection; Waste Treatment and Disposal -- were scheduled for completion during the latter part of 1977. The discussion then focused on the Fisheries Management subplan.

The two main objectives of the Fisheries Management subplan are: 1. to recognize the importance of marine fisheries as commercial and recreational resources of the Nassau-Suffolk coastal zone; and 2. to meet the requirements of the CZM Act of 1972 regarding the consideration of living resources, including adequate review and participation of the National Marine Fisheries Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, N.Y.S. Department of Environmental Conservation and towns with fisheries programs.

Three basic approaches to fisheries management were reviewed: 1. maintenance of environmental conditions conducive to growth and survival of fishery populations and related food chain species; 2. development of land use and dredging plans which take cognizance of the special needs of fishermen for dockside facilities; and 3. development of management plans for important species. Mr. Taormina stated that the Board could make an important contribution by concentrating its efforts on fishery shoreline facilities planning.

Minutes of the Meeting of November 15, 1976

He also stressed that fishery management was a mandate of the Dept. of Environmental Conservation.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Division of Marine & Coastal Resources
N. Y. State Dept. of Environmental Conservation
Building 40 - State University of New York
Stony Brook, New York 11794

October 1976
A. S. Thorndike, Director

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
OF
DIVISION OF MARINE AND COASTAL RESOURCES

A. BASIC RESPONSIBILITY

To manage major aquatic animals and plants within the State's Marine District with emphasis on shellfish, finfish, crustacea, marine algae and tidal wetlands. Such management as expressed in Section 11-0103 of the Fish and Wildlife Law shall include all animal and vegetable life and the soil, water and atmospheric environment thereof owned by the State or of which it may obtain management to the extent that they constitute the habitat of fish and wildlife as defined in Section 11-0103.

Other major legal administrative responsibilities come under Article 13 of the Fish and Wildlife Law -- with additional responsibilities under parts of Articles 15 and 25.

Section 13-0101 of the Fish and Wildlife Law describes the Marine and Coastal district as follows:

"The marine and coastal district shall include the waters of the Atlantic ocean within three nautical miles from the coast line and all other tidal waters within the state, including the Hudson River up to the Tappan Zee Bridge."

Including 1,200,000 acres of underwater land and more than 1,400 miles of shoreline.

B. COMIS

1. To perpetuate the wild populations of marine animals and plants which belong to all the people of the State that inhabit the marine waters of the State;
2. To provide maximum opportunity for the utilization of the marine resource for both recreational and commercial purposes that are compatible with the overall public interest;
3. To protect and manage the supporting marine environment so that they may continue to produce wholesome crops of finfish, shellfish and crustaceans;
4. To monitor the quality of any product coming from these waters.

1 See "Table 1," Appendix, "People participating in marine recreational (finfishing and shellfishing by State of residence 1973-74." There were 2,960,000 recreational fishermen in N. Y.

2 See "New York, Longhorn Annual Summary 1973," Appendix. There were 19,479,500 lbs. finfish - 47 species, valued at \$5,659,446 17,661,220 lbs. shellfish - 13 species, valued at \$23,946,836 Total 37,140,720 lbs. 60 species \$28,136,300 The processed value of above products was just under \$100,000,000.

C. OVERVIEW OF DIVISION PROGRAMS

Direction

I. Directing three major programs:

1. Bureau of Shellfish & Algae
2. Bureau of Finfish & Crustaceans
3. Section on Tidal Wetlands

II. Analyzing impact of the many diverse projects affecting the marine environment.

III. Coordinating certain programs generated by the N. Y. Ocean Science Lab at Montauk.

IV. Participating in intergovernmental agencies dealing with marine fisheries programs.

1. International

- a. Mid-Atlantic Regional Fisheries Management Council
- b. Bilateral International Agreements
- c. International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF)
- d. International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT)

2. National and Regional

- a. Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMF)
- b. Northeast States Fisheries Management Council (State-Federal management projects)
- c. National Marine Fisheries Service
- d. Hudson River Cooperative

3. State and Local

- a. Marine Resources Center at Stony Brook
 - b. St-County Marine Resources Council
 - c. Sea Grant
 - d. Pertinent agencies within local government
- V. Participating in Major Regional Studies:**
1. New York Bight
 2. Coastal Zone Management
 3. Outer Continental Shelf
 4. Long Island Sound Dumping

Bureau of Shellfish and Algae

I. Responsibility

1. Bureau is responsible for management of the State's shellfish resources. Major program involvement directed toward:

Public health aspects associated with the utilization of the shellfish resource;

Management of resources for optimum utilization.

Economic Value: 3

\$21.4 million reported 1975 dockside value;

\$100.0 million estimated total value.

II. Programs and Activities

1. Shellfish Safety Program

a. Intergovernmental Relations:

State Shellfish Safety Program functions as an integral part of the National Shellfish Safety Program currently being administered by the Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

Interdivisional (DHEC) involvement with Division of Law Enforcement and Division of Pure Waters.

b. Water Quality Studies:

1) Primary activity involves the classification of all actual and/or potential shellfish growing areas as either certified or not certified for the harvesting of shellfish for market purposes based on the completion of sanitary survey. Survey includes:

Bacteriological examination of representative sea water samples;

Identification of actual and/or potential sources of pollution;

Hydrographic studies to determine impact of sources on adjacent shellfish waters;

Analyses of all factors to determine sanitary quality of waters (certified or not certified).

2) Secondary activity involves identification of areas designated as not certified as result of sanitary survey - signs and/or buoy systems.

c. Shellfish Inspections:

1) Primary activity involves certification and inspection of all persons licensed to market shellfish in intra and interstate commerce in accordance with Rules and Regulations.

2) Secondary activity involves collection and tabulation of New York State shellfish landings. Data published annually in Current Fisheries Statistics, U.S. Department of Commerce.

3) Substantial recreational shellfishing value unquantified and not included.

d. Microbiology Laboratory:

1) Primary activity involves bacteriological examination of sea water and shellfish market samples for presence of specific indicator organisms.

2) Secondary activity involves examination of sediment and effluent samples as required for water quality classification and participation in PL 92-560, Section 265 waste treatment management study for DEC Region 1.

3) Activities aided by use of mobile laboratory supported by funding through PL 88-309, Aid to Commercial Fisheries.

e. Permit Office:

1) Primary activity involves issuance of all permits required under Article 13 of Environmental Conservation Law and accountability and transferring of all funds collected to Division of Finance. Statistics for 1973 include:

Thirteen types of permits issued;

11,500 permits issued;

\$95,700 received and transferred to General Fund.

f. Chemistry Laboratory:

1) Primary activity includes examination of finfish, shellfish, sea water and sediment samples for presence of pesticides and selected metals:

Chlorinated hydrocarbons - DDT, DDB, DDE, Aldrin, Dieldrin, PCB, Kepone;

Metals - Mercury, Lead, Chromium, Cadmium, Copper and others.

2) Secondary activity involves analyses of air, effluent and related samples for other DEC programs.

g. Shellfish Management:

1) Primary activity involves administration of:

Shellfish transplants involving private industry and funding and local governments involving federal support under PL 88-309;

Shellfish spawner activities involving private industry and local government;

State's shellfish lease law for purposes of shellfish cultivation.

h. Shellfish Studies:

1) Primary activity involves a hard clam study to ultimately determine if this fishery is being over-exploited and, if so, to develop an appropriate scheme to manage the fishery at maximum sustainable yield (msy); federally supported under PL 88-309.

- 2) Secondary activity involves administration and maintenance of BIC's marine laboratory. Laboratory used by Marine and Coastal and outside groups and federally supported under PL 85-309.

III. Achievements and Future Goals

1. Continued enforcement of State's Shellfish Safety Program by Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) - required for interstate shipment of State's shellfish products.
2. Completion of federally funded (BPA) Estuarine Monitoring Program involving analyses of shellfish for selected pesticides (6 years).
3. Promulgate new Rules and Regulations for Sanitary Control Over Shellfish.
4. Promulgate Rules and Regulations to complement shellfish label law.
5. Offset operational costs of shellfish programs through increased revenues obtainable via legislative approval for recommended shellfish permit fee increases.
6. Development of acceptable plan to be required in proposed FDA regulations for the National Shellfish Safety Program.
7. Development of a shellfish management plan:
 - First priority assigned to the hard clam fishery.
 - Second priority to be assigned to oyster, bay scallop and soft clam fishery.
8. Address reclamation of areas presently closed to the taking of shellfish through the abatement of major sources of pollution adversely affecting those areas.

IV. Organization

Refer to current and revised tables of organization attached.

Bureau of Finfish and Crustaceans

A. Finfish

1. Fisheries Management

1. Commercial
 - a. Licensing
 - b. Liaison with fishermen

2. Recreational

- a. Coordinating N. Y.'s Record Fish Program
- b. Coordination of Federal Bluefin Tuna Regulations with local fishermen
- c. Development of fishing access sites
- d. Development of fishing piers and fishing reefs

3. Developing Management Plans (Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council)

II. Fisheries Investigations

1. Through Federal Aid

Striped Bass Studies (P.L. 89-304) (Aid to Anadromous Fisheries)

2. Without Federal Aid

- a. Weakfish Studies
- b. Investigation of fish kills and other crises
- c. Collecting and analyzing specimens for
 1. pesticide analyses
 2. radioactivity analyses
 3. incidence of fish diseases
 4. relationship of fish to power plant heated plumes

III. Maintaining public information service to public

B. Crustaceans

1. Management

- Lobster - Commercial and recreational
- Crabs - Commercial and recreational

2. Investigations

Lobster studies (P.L. 88-309) (Aid to Commercial Fisheries)

Tidal Wetlands

I. Article 25 - The Tidal Wetlands Act

1. Rules and Regulations

- a. Conducting hearings and information meetings
- b. Drafting rules and regulations

2. Inventory

- a. Hearings and information meetings
- b. Inspecting maps
- c. Field inspection
- d. Public Information

11. Bond Act of 1972

1. Initiating acquisition projects

Note: The Tidal Wetlands Program is administered also through two other units:

- a) Permits under Articles 25 and 15 are administered by the Division of Environmental Analysis.
- b) Management of wetlands under State Jurisdiction either through acquisition or cooperative agreements with local government, administered by Division of Fish & Wildlife.

Note: D.F.C. has cooperative agreements with four townships, covering 17,000 acres.

D. DIVISION ORGANIZATION

Direction

Director - 1
Biologists - 2
Assoc. Aquo. Biol. - Fed. Aid Coordinator
Sr. Aquo. Biol. - Env. Analysis Coordinator
Steno - $\frac{1}{4}$

Section

Bureau

Shellfish & Algae
Bureau Chief 1
Biologists 4
Engineers 2
Chemist 1
Technicians 10
Stenos 2
Typist 1
Lab Worker 1
Maintenance $\frac{1}{23}$
Man

Bureau

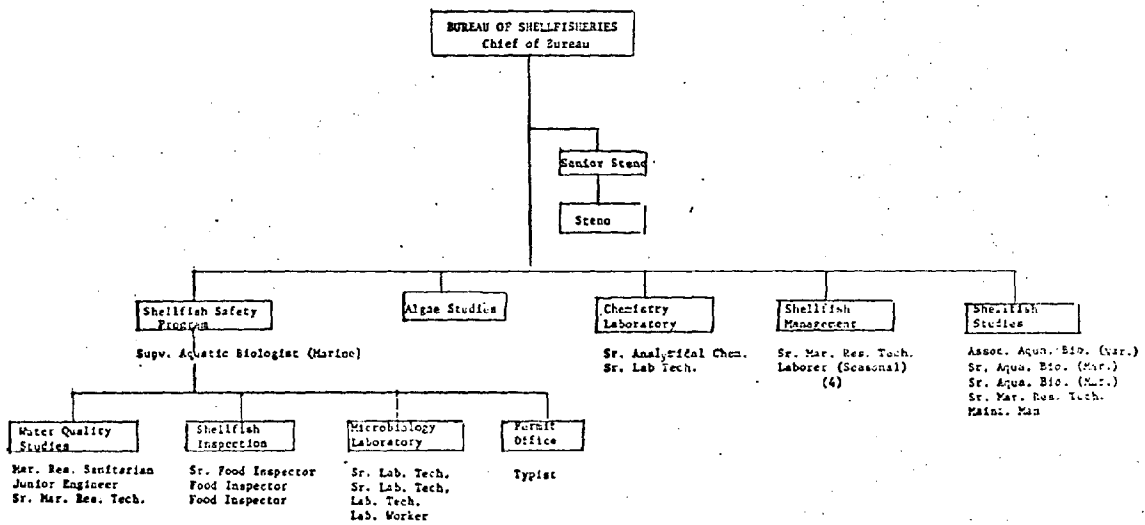
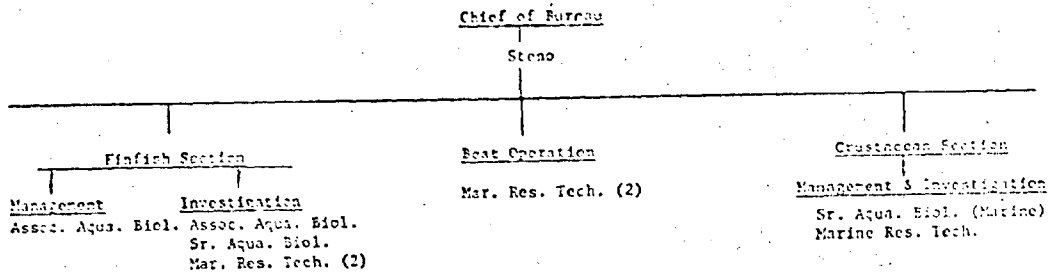
Marine & Crustaceans
Bureau Chief 1
Biologists 1
Technicians 5
Stenographer $\frac{1}{11}$

Staff Summary (6/76)

Director 1
Bureau Chiefs 2
Biologists 12
Technicians 16
Engineers 2
Chemists 1
Stenos 4
Typist 1
Maintenance Man 1
Lab Worker $\frac{1}{41}$
Total Staff

(Note: Typist heads permit office.)

BUREAU OF FINFISH & CRUSTACEANS



NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
FISH, WILDLIFE, MARINE AND COASTAL RESOURCES ALLOCATIONS
FISCAL YEAR 1976-77

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>140 DIRECTION</u>	<u>141 SHELLFISHERIES</u>	<u>142 FINFISH AND CRUSTACEANS</u>	<u>149 TIDAL WETLANDS</u>	<u>INFLATION</u>
<u>PERSONAL SERVICE</u>						
Permanent	\$ 327,338	\$ 33,495	\$200,171	\$62,172	\$ 29,800	\$
Temporary	32,800	1,600	13,700		17,800	
Location Pay	5,200	200	5,000	1,200	600	
Overtime	4,000		2,600	200		
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICE	\$ 364,458	\$ 31,995	\$220,871	\$63,572	\$ 48,000	\$
<u>NON-PERSONAL SERVICE</u>						
Supplies and Materials	\$ 46,705	\$ 700	\$ 13,500	\$ 500	\$ 30,000	\$2,005
Travel	14,148	1,487	7,413	2,000	2,761	487
Contractual Services	44,820	400	12,655	605	27,580	3,320
Special Contractual Services	4,000	4,000				
Equipment	5,000		3,400	800		800
<u>MAINTENANCE UNDISTRICTED</u>						
NY Ocean Science Laboratory	750,000	750,000				
Federal Aid Projects	207,000	207,000				
TOTAL NON-PERSONAL SERVICE	\$1,071,673	\$963,587	\$ 37,038	\$ 3,905	\$ 60,561	\$6,612
TOTAL FISCAL YEAR	\$1,436,111	\$995,582	\$257,879	\$67,477	\$108,561	\$6,612

5/27/76

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
FISH, WILDLIFE, MARINE AND COASTAL RESOURCES ALLOCATIONS - MARINE AND COASTAL FEDERAL AID PROJECTS
FISCAL YEAR 1976-77

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>195 FLAX POND LABORATORY</u>	<u>116 SHELLFISH SANITATION</u>	<u>169 STRIPED BASS</u>	<u>110 AMERICAN LOBSTER</u>	<u>112 CLAM MANAGEMENT</u>	<u>184 COORDINATION</u>
<u>PERSONAL SERVICE</u>							
Permanent	\$135,492	\$ 9,426	\$10,785	\$27,088	\$ 8,308	\$29,155	\$50,730
Temporary	7,816					7,816	
Location Pay	2,600	200	200	600	200	400	1,000
Overtime	1,040	200	100	200	340	200	
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICE	\$146,948	\$ 9,826	\$11,085	\$27,888	\$ 8,848	\$37,571	\$51,730
<u>NON-PERSONAL SERVICE</u>							
Supplies and Materials	\$ 15,400	\$ 4,500	\$ 2,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,900	\$ 200
Travel	6,690		900	3,250	540	1,500	500
Contractual Services	8,862	6,762	1,000	700	100		300
Equipment	29,102		18,750	3,620		7,350	
TOTAL NON-PERSONAL SERVICE	\$ 60,052	\$11,262	\$22,650	\$11,950	\$ 2,440	\$10,750	\$ 1,000
TOTAL FISCAL YEAR	\$207,000	\$21,088	\$33,735	\$39,838	\$11,288	\$48,321	\$52,730

RESULTS

The data presented in Tables 1, 2, and 3. The original data were expanded, based on data on the entire county population and people per household data, and estimates were made of recreational fishing households and individuals. Confidence levels on number of participating households and individuals by State are outlined in Table 1. Although there are confidence levels computed for the separate activities and numbers of participants, the separate States listed in Tables 2 and 3, these confidence levels would parallel the confidence levels for the number of fishing households and the number of participants, respectively, from Table 1.

Table 1. People participating in marine recreational finfishing and shellfishing by State of residence, 1973-74

State of residence	Recreational fishing households	90 percent confidence range	Participants	90 percent confidence range
Connecticut	307,000	2.3	652,000	10.0*
Delaware	65,000	4.6	146,000	19.7
District of Columbia	45,000	3.9	92,000	32.6
Maine	86,000	2.1	293,000	12.1
Maryland	412,000	3.0	904,000	12.3
Massachusetts	626,000	2.8	1,430,000	13.3
New Hampshire	70,000	3.1	148,000	15.9
New Jersey	771,000	2.1	1,620,000	10.0
New York	1,360,000	2.0	2,959,000	12.1
Pennsylvania	581,000	1.6	1,235,000	14.4
Rhode Island	179,000	3.1	285,000	13.6
Vermont	18,000	3.3	39,000	26.7
Virginia	455,000	2.3	950,000	10.2
West Virginia	64,000	1.8	136,000	20.7
Total	4,985,000		10,856,000	

The number of recreational fishing households in table 1 was calculated by multiplying the largest of the 90 percent confidence ranges in the area times the survey proportion of non-households which indicated at least one person in that household had participated in substantial recreational fishing in the previous year.

The number of participants is calculated by multiplying the number of households times the average number of participants per fishing household as calculated from the screening survey in 1973. Because the respondents were called in mid June and asked about their previous 12 months activities, the numbers are for mid June 1973 to mid June 1974.

Regional Marine Resources Council
Minutes of the One Hundred and Fifty-Ninth Meeting

DATE: January 17, 1977

PLACE: Hauppauge, New York

PRESENT: Edward Stephan, Chairman
Ann Carl
David Fallon representing Anthony Taormina
William Karsell
Carlyn Larson
Evan Liblit representing Frank Hyland
Ron Sake
William Schenck representing Richard Marks
Harold Udell
Jeff Vaughan representing Carl Eisenschmeid
Peter Weyl representing J.R. Schubel
Clarke Williams, Research Administrator
DeWitt Davies, Principal Planner
Sy Robbins, Planner

ABSENT: John Baiardi
Charles Barnett
Frank Basile
Lee Blumberg
Edward Bradley
A. Harry Brenowitz
John Burns
Robert Cusumano
Herbert Davids
Charles Durfor
John Flynn
Albert Machlin
Dennis Puleston
Leonard Ratushewitz
Joseph Shapiro
Walter Smith
Claire Stern
Nathaniel Talmage
Edith Tanenbaum
William Wilson
Hall Winslow
John Zammit
Lee E. Koppelman, Executive Director
Edward Patterson, Vice Chairman

GUESTS: Mr. Warner, Town of Oyster Bay
Mr. Thomas Doheny, Town of Hempstead
Mr. Donald Weir
Mr. Peter Sanko, Sea Grant Advisory Service
Ms. Janet Dieterich, Town of Huntington
Mr. Kenneth Ulreich, Corps of Engineers
Mr. Stuart Buckner, Town of Islip
Mr. Kenneth Feustel, Town of Babylon
Mr. Pio Massetti, Suffolk County Dept. of Public Works
Mr. Steven Resler, Town of Smithtown

Minutes of the Meeting of January 17, 1977

GUESTS(Cont'd.) Mr. John Van DerVeer, Town of Oyster Bay
Mr. Kevin Quinn, Town of N. Hempstead
Mr. Edward Parthe, Marine Contractors Association
Mr. Robert Schlinger, L.I. State Park & Recreation Commission
Mr. Grodon Colvin, NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation
Mr. Andrew Yerman, NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation
Mr. Richard H. Miller, Long Island Fishermen's Association

A regular meeting of the Regional Marine Resources Council was held on Monday, January 17, 1977 at 2:15 p.m. in the Conference Room of the H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, New York. Admiral E. C. Stephan presided.

CORRESPONDENCE AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

- A. Dr. Donald Squires, Director, N.Y.S. Sea Grant Institute, has supplied the MRC with a document describing the 1976-1977 research program of the Institute.
- B. The next MRC meeting will be held on Monday, Feb. 7,
- C. The next Dredging Advisory Committee meeting will be held on Thursday, Feb. 3.

PRESENTATION ON THE PROPOSED DREDGED MATERIAL DISPOSAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Mr. Gordon Colvin, Regional Supervisor of Environmental Analysis, NYSDEC Region II briefed the Council on the proposed Dredged Material Disposal Management Program for Long Island Sound developed by Mr. Dennis Cunningham, Senior Environmental Analyst, Water Compliance Unit, Connecticut Dept. of Environmental Protection. The Conn. DEP and NYSDEC are presently developing a joint policy and detailed course of action to manage dredged material disposal activities in L.I.S., which will be designed to complement the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulatory Program for sediments dredged from ports and harbors bordering L.I.S. Conn. DEP and NYSDEC are proposing the establishment of an interim policy and management program that should lead, within three years, to a comprehensive long-term management program and environmental impact statement for dredged materials disposal throughout L.I.S.

A two part working draft of the proposed policy and interim management program was distributed, and comments were solicited. Excerpts are presented below.

CONCLUSIONS

- 1. A comprehensive disposal management plan is required to resolve the dredged materials disposal dilemma.
- 2. Open water disposal of dredged materials in Long Island Sound could proceed safely under carefully controlled conditions.

Minutes of the Meeting of January 17, 1977

3. Alternatives to open water disposal need to be developed for materials not suitable for disposal in Long Island Sound.
4. Development of a long-range plan for management of disposal of dredged material, including an evaluation of the environmental impact of that plan, should be completed by December 31, 1979.
5. The interim policy and implementation program described in detail in part II below should be adopted by the states of Connecticut and New York, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in their joint management of dredged material disposal activities in the Long Island Sound region.

SUMMARY OF INTERIM PROGRAM ELEMENTS

- a. Controlled disposal at specified disposal points within four designated disposal areas in Long Island Sound.
- b. Establishment of a technical advisory committee on disposal composed of research scientists and cognizant state and federal interests.
- c. Establishment of operational guidelines for the evaluation of the potential polluting characteristics of materials to be dredged and proposed to be disposed of in Long Island Sound.
- d. Application of these operational guidelines, case-by-case, to determine when alternatives to open water disposal in Long Island Sound should be mandated.
- e. Establishment of a long-term Long Island Sound disposal-area monitoring network.
- f. Development of a dynamic long-term management program and environmental assessment of both dredging and disposal.

Mr. Colvin stated that monitoring would focus on long-term sediment quality impacts rather than short-term water column impacts (as measured by the elutriate or "shaker" test). Workshops will be held in February. Information may be obtained from Andy Yerman or Dave Fallon at NYSDEC Region I (751-7900).

Mr. Miller commented that the proposed plan had no mechanism to assure that "short dumping" would not occur. Ann Carl expressed concern that radioactivity was not included in the criteria for characterizing dredge spoil outlined in the plan.

PROGRESS REPORTS ON CZM PLANNING

Dr. Williams described the work accomplished by the Dredging Advisory Committee during its seven meetings held since August. The Committee has collected plans from numerous local municipalities and is compiling an overall plan (and map). A list of dredging criteria has also been developed for use in evaluating local plans.

Minutes of the Meeting of January 17, 1977

Sy Robbins described the products to be delivered to NYS Dept. of State by March 31, 1977 as part of CZM work. The Nassau-Suffolk Navigation Channel Plan will include: goals and objectives (already identified by the Citizens Participation Committee); dredging criteria (see Attachment A); disposal criteria; a navigation channel plan map; and, recommendations for legal and administrative mechanisms. The dredging and spoil criteria are being developed with the help of the DAC, and are designed to be used as evaluative planning guidelines rather than as engineering specifications. Inclusion of such criteria, which are an extension of previous MRC efforts, into N.Y. State's CZM plan will represent a significant first step in the acceptance of water use planning as a valid extension of traditional land use planning.

The preliminary Navigation Channel Plan map (to be delivered to N.Y.S. by March 31) will indicate locations of existing and proposed channels and spoil areas, the responsible agency(s), and general design depths and widths based on the plan's criteria and the information available at the time of submission. All coastal towns and villages in the Nassau-Suffolk region have been contacted and requested to submit their plans. One positive effect of this program has been to induce many of these municipalities to think about planning for their water resources for the first time.

Mr. Davies reviewed progress to date on the marine fisheries subplan. Efforts have been focused on developing proposals for coastal land use which take cognizance of the special needs of commercial fishermen for dockside facilities and shoreline access. It was noted that plan proposals would be geared to the year 2000, and thus, would have to take into consideration the potential for growth in the Long Island based commercial fishery due to opportunities stemming from the extension of U.S. fishery jurisdiction to the 200 mile limit. Information supplied by Mr. Taormina (Attachment "B") indicated that the current estimated capitalized investment of Long Island fishermen is roughly 77 million dollars.

With help from Sea Grant (Mr. Peter Sanko) and The Long Island Fishermen's Association (Mr. Richard Miller), the NSRPB staff prepared the listing of future shoreline commercial fishery facilities needs shown in Attachment "C". It was stressed that this listing was in draft form, and that it reflected the viewpoints of Mr. Miller. Questions were raised whether or not all of the proposed facilities were actually needed at the present time. Mr. Davies indicated that the proposals were more or less long term goals, pending realization of actual growth in the fishing industry, and that documentation of the needs was required. High priority areas, e.g., Shinnecock Inlet, would be tackled first, and if warranted project designs prepared. Low priority areas could be addressed in a conceptual fashion in the proposed CZM land use plan. Comments on Attachment "C" were solicited.

The meeting adjourned at 4:15 p.m.



Regional Marine Resources Council

A COMMITTEE OF THE NASSAU-SUFFOLK REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD



Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, L. I., N. Y. 11787

Telephone (516) ~~724-2568~~ 979-2935

Nassau-Suffolk Navigation Channel Plan: Dredging Criteria (Draft 1/17/77)

1. New navigation channels should be created only when the facilities to be served are vital to the economic and social development of the surrounding area and cannot reasonably be located adjacent to existing channels or open water.
2. Existing navigation channels through or adjacent to highly productive and sensitive natural areas should be phased out (or relocated) whenever reasonable alternative routes exist.
3. Navigation channels should be located (or relocated), whenever possible, at least 500 feet from shore, especially when passing wetlands, wildlife areas, or rapidly eroding shorelines.
4. Dredging of navigation channels should only be initiated after the failure of all reasonable attempts to rectify documented navigation problems through the movement, alteration, and/or addition of navigational aids, or through other traffic control measures.
5. Navigation channels (excluding ocean inlets) should have design depths that provide a 3 foot clearance at Mean Low Water for the 90th percentile draft of the boats utilizing the channel, or, for channels serving designated commercial ports, for the 90th percentile draft of commercial vessels utilizing the channel.
6. Navigation channels should have a design width of not more than 100 feet plus

an additional 25 feet for each foot of design depth below 6 feet, unless local wind, current, and/or traffic conditions necessitate wider design.

7. Navigation channels should have design slopes of no greater than 1 on 3 and should not cause slumping of adjacent lands that are exposed at Mean Low Water.
8. Dredging of navigation channels should not exceed design dimensions except in those areas that are highly prone to shoaling and for which such "pre-maintenance" dredging can be shown to be cost-effective. Such areas may be dredged up to 33% beyond design dimensions, but such dredging should not alter the design dimensions specified for the remainder of the channel.
9. Dredging of new channels through inlets, or enlarging existing channels through inlets should be limited so as to cause no more than a 10% change in the tidal range (or a 5% change in the salinity structure) within the embayment.
10. Dredging of new channels and deepening of existing channels should not be undertaken until the effects of such projects on groundwater aquifers can be reasonably determined.



New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

MEMORANDUM

TO: FILE
 FROM: A. S. Taormina
 SUBJECT: Estimated capital investment for New York's commercial marine fisheries.
 DATE: January 11, 1977

In an attempt to generate a rough estimate of the extent Long Island's commercial fishermen are capitalized, a discussion was held with Rich Miller, Executive Secretary of the Long Island Fishermen's Association.

It is estimated that there are probably 150 large vessels fishing with nets for finfish with the average replacement value of vessel and gear in the neighborhood of \$150,000.

There are a minimum of 160 vessels seriously engaged in the lobster fishery with an average replacement value of \$40,000 per vessel and gear. (Note: Over 800 persons registered as commercial lobster fishermen in 1976.)

Of the 10,000 licensed commercial shellfishermen, possibly 4,000 are significantly involved, with an average of \$10,000 invested in boat and other equipment to pursue the harvest. The other 6,000 may have an investment averaging \$1,000.

In 1975, the reported commercial New York landings of finfish, shellfish and crustaceans were valued at \$28,000,000 with a processed value approximating \$90,000,000.

SUMMARY

<u>Major Fishing Activity</u>	<u>Fishermen</u>	<u>Value Gear & Vessels</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
Finfish (Food) No license.	150	\$150,000	\$22,500,000
Lobster (License)	160	40,000	6,400,000
	650	300	200,000
Shellfish (License)	4,000	10,000	40,000,000
	6,000	1,000	6,000,000
Miscellaneous*	200		2,000,000

*There are additional fishermen (unlicensed) who fish with pound nets, traps, haul seines, gill nets, etc.

AST/BD

1/17/77

DRAFT

NSRPB Marine Fisheries Subplan

Shoreline Commercial Fishery Facilities Needs
Harbor Development Priorities

Action Priority 1 - Shinnecock Inlet

- a. maintain inlet channel depth to 20' with special attention given to off-shore bar on Atlantic side
- b. maintain channel to facility at 15' depth
- c. dock space for 40 vessels (60' long, 15' wide, 12' draft); resident fishermen would utilize this space; transients would utilize facilities at C&N fisheries
- d. 80 car parking lot
- e. packing building (80' x 200')
- f. 1 acre for gear storage and repair
- g. offloading facilities must be designed to accommodate heavy trucks
- h. proposed location: a. between bridge and C&N; b. in connection with "new" bridge.

Action Priority 2 - Greenport

Greenport can now handle large vessels, and also has packing facilities, but not enough dock space. Small draggers (36-40 ft.) now tie up at yacht facilities in Sterling Harbor. Needs at Greenport are outlined as follows:

- a. dock space for 40 vessels (40' long, 15' wide, 8' draft)
- b. storage and parking (80 cars) facilities - about two acres
- c. the entrance channel to Sterling Harbor should be maintained at 10' MLW.

Action Priority 3 - Montauk

Two existing Town of Easthampton docks provide facilities for Town residents at Lake Montauk (can handle boats with 14' depth). Facilities are needed for transients.

- a. dock space for 10 vessels (transients) (40-80' long, 15' or more wide, 15' draft)
- b. parking for 10 cars
- c. facilities for one packer at Star Island dock
- d. channel maintenance at Town docks is needed.

Action Priority 4 - Mattituck Inlet

There is no obvious location for fisheries facilities development at Mattituck Inlet; such facilities as described below probably should be located seaward of Mill Pond.

- a. dock space for 10 vessels - transient and resident (40-50' long)
- b. channel depth to the facility should be maintained at 10' MLW
- c. packing, parking and storage facilities are also needed (20 car parking lot).

~~DRAFT~~

Action Priority 5 - Fire Island Inlet

Two fish packers currently operate at Champlin Creek - Sunrise Fish Co., and Whitecap. The Sunrise Fish Co. also operates the pound trap to the east of Fire Island Inlet. Three resident draggers and two transients utilize the facilities. Winter ice in Great South Bay prevents product transfer at Orowoc Creek. Vessels therefore are forced to utilize the U.S.C.G. pier near Fire Island light for safe harbor (by courtesy of U.S.C.G.), and have also utilized the L.I.S.P.C. charter boat basin (south of Captree Island, east of the Causeway) for product transfer. Use of the charter boat facility conflicts with existing L.I.S.P.C. policy. Needs for the Fire Island Inlet region include:

- a. Amendment of L.I.S.P.C. policy such that it would formally allow commercial fishing vessels to utilize the charter boat facility in winter for catch unloading and safe harbor during storms.
- b. Investigate the use of Bayshore docks for transient packing and offloading.

Action Priority 6 - Port Jefferson Harbor

There are currently no facilities designated for commercial fishery use in Port Jefferson Harbor. Existing Brookhaven Town facilities can't be used for commercial purposes unless special permits are granted. No permits have been formally issued. The Harbor is used by charter boats, lobstermen and clambers. Future facilities development should focus on the extreme S.E. portion of the Harbor, and on the ESSO terminal on the western side of the Harbor. Facilities needs include:

- a. dock facilities for 40 vessels (up to 60' long); these facilities could also be used for research vessels utilizing the Harbor
- b. packing facilities, storage and parking to service docks
- c. pier fishing facility - in conjunction with docks
- d. ESSO dock area perhaps could be converted to accommodate about 8 charter boats and commercial fishing vessels.

Action Priority 7 - Jones Inlet/Freeport

Freeport's Woodcliff Canal is a major commercial fishing center with two packing houses. Facilities are currently saturated. There may be room at Point Lookout (Doxie surf clam) for expansion. Proposed facilities include:

- a. facilities (parking, packing, gear storage, docks) for 10 vessels, 80' long.

Action Priority 8 - Port Washington, Huntington Harbor, Northport Harbor

In general, there are no dockage problems in the three harbors mentioned above. Each harbor does need a general staging, storage and offloading area for resident commercial fishing activities. Boats in use are typically under 40' in length.

Regional Marine Resources Council
Minutes of the One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth Meeting

DATE: February 7, 1977

PLACE: Hauppauge, New York

PRESENT: Edward Patterson, Vice Chairman
Lee Blumberg
John Burns
Ronald Conetta representing John Zammit
Rudolph Hollman representing John Baiardi
Carlyn Larson
Roselle Leader representing Hall Winslow
Evan Liblit representing Frank Hyland
Robert Nuzzi representing John Flynn
J. R. Schubel
Walter Smith
Edith Tanenbaum
Jeff Vaughn representing Carl Eisenschmeid
Donald Weir representing Richard Marks
Clarke Williams, Research Administrator
DeWitt Davies, Principal Planner
Sy Robbins, Planner

ABSENT: Charles Barnett
Frank Basile
Edward Bradley
A. Harry Brenowitz
Ann Carl
Robert Cusumano
Herbert Davids
Charles Durfor
William Karsell
Albert Machlin
Dennis Puleston
Leonard Ratushewitz
Ron Sake
Joseph Shapiro
Claire Stern
Nathaniel Talmage
Anthony Taormina
Harold Udell
William Wilson
Lee E. Koppelman, Executive Director
Edward Stephan, Chairman

GUESTS: Stuart Buckner, Town of Islip, DEC
H. W. Warner, Jr., Town of Oyster Bay
Paul Chadoson, New York Ocean Science Laboratory
Peter Sanko, Sea Grant Advisory Service
R. R. Miller, Long Island Fishermens Assn.
Dr. Israel Wilenitz, Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board
Arthur Kunz, Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board
Pio Massetti, Suffolk County Dept. of Public Works
David Newton, Suffolk County Council on Environmental Quality
Ronald Verbar, Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board

Minutes of the Meeting of February 7, 1977

A regular meeting of the Regional Marine Resources Council was held on Monday, February 7, 1977 at 2:07 p.m. in the Conference Room of the H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, New York. Vice-Chairman Edward Patterson presided.

MINUTES

The minutes of the 15 November 1976, and 17 January 1977 meetings were approved as mailed to the membership.

CORRESPONDENCE AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

- A. The MRC has received a letter (dated 14 January 1977) from John Zammit, Chief, Operations Division, New York District, Corps of Engineers, regarding a 17 August 1976 letter of the MRC commenting on the Corps project for the L.I. Intracoastal Waterway. A copy of Mr. Zammit's letter is attached (see Attachment "A").
- B. The next MRC meeting will be held on 7 March 1977.

DISCUSSION OF ICE DAMAGE

Peter Sanko described the damage to Long Island docks and moorings as a result of the recent freeze and thaw. The best estimate is that 75-90% of the mooring poles, docks, and floats were damaged, and that 20% will require replacement. Replacement poles are in low supply and difficult to obtain. Marine contractors are not extending credit for repairs. It will probably take 2 years to repair all the damage, provided the materials are available. Ice conditions have created hardships for commercial fishermen, who have suffered gear damage and lost fishing time. Walter Smith noted that about 250 people are out of work because of the shutdown of Greenport's Long Island Oyster Farms.

After some discussion, it was agreed to send a letter to the two County Executives to support their efforts to define the extent of the damage both to property and employment, and to seek Federal disaster relief. Letters to this effect were sent by the staff to Mr. Caso and Mr. Klein on February 10, 1977.

PRESENTATION ON OCS ONSHORE FACILITY SITING

Dr. Israel Wilenitz, NSRPB staff consultant, briefed the Council on the preliminary results of a study on the feasibility of utilizing Nassau-Suffolk locations for Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) oil related onshore facilities. The study was funded in part by the N.Y.S. Dept. of State and is part of the Board's CZM study. The oil companies have so far not shown an interest in siting facilities on Long Island, but have shown interest in some Rhode Island sites for Georges Bank related development. Based on oil company criteria, a table of siting requirements was constructed (see Attachment "B"). For each type of facility, the following areas on Long Island were found to

Minutes of the Meeting of February 7, 1977

meet the necessary criteria (refer to Attachment "B"): 1) Greenport, Fort Pond Bay, Freeport, Oceanside, Port Jefferson; 2) Fort Pond Bay, Greenport; 3) Fort Pond Bay, Greenport; 4) Fort Pond Bay, Freeport; 5) Yaphank-Shirley; 6) unlikely for Long Island; 7) on offshore platform; 8) Yaphank industrial area; 9) unlikely for Long Island; 10) unlikely for Long Island; 11) Fort Pond Bay probably unacceptable due to dredging requirements; 12) possibly Fort Pond Bay; 13) Freeport, Greenport; and, 14) probably in New York City. Permission to install any of these facilities must be secured from the local authorities concerned. In addition, the only land in public ownership is the Freeport site, and the pipeline landfall and right-of-way at Shirley.

PROGRESS REPORTS ON DREDGING AND FISHERIES PLANS

Sy Robbins distributed copies of the dredging and spoil disposal criteria as revised after the Dredging Advisory Committee meeting of 3 February 1977. These criteria have been sent to the various agencies involved in CZM coordination for their comments. Copies of the criteria are available from the staff upon request.

Mr. Davies briefed the MRC on progress made on the Marine Fisheries subplan. Information is being assembled on the characteristics of Long Island's commercial fishery including: historical catch statistics by species, vessel descriptions by size and gear, and the relative importance of various water areas to the fishery. The potential impact of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 on Long Island fishing activity is also being investigated. Preliminary staff findings indicate that construction of a port facility for commercial fishing vessels on Suffolk County land on the barrier beach west of Shinnecock Inlet may be warranted. Mr. Davies indicated that input into the draft subplan would be requested at the March meetings of the MRC.

208 QUESTIONNAIRE

Mr. Kevin Phillips, engineer with the firm of Roy F. Weston (the engineering consultant to the Board's 208 study) distributed copies of a questionnaire to be used in determining the various weights to be given the following objectives in wastewater management: 1) to minimize cost; 2) to minimize adverse environmental impact; 3) to maximize reliability of the treatment system; 4) to maximize implementability of the alternative; and, 5) to minimize energy utilization. MRC members were requested to fill out these questionnaires according to their personal views, since the idea was to have citizens' input on decisionmaking. Copies were mailed to absent MRC members.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 3:45 p.m.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW YORK DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
26 FEDERAL PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10007

ATTACHMENT A

IN REPLY REFER TO

NANOP-N

14 January 1977

Mr. E.C. Stephan, Chairman
Regional Marine Resources Council
Veterans Memorial Highway
Hauppauge, L.I.N.Y. 11787

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to your letter of 17 August 1976 which responded to Public Notice #8548. This public notice contained a description of maintenance dredging in the Long Island Intracoastal Waterway navigation project. Your letter concerned itself with the disposal of dredged material.

Spoil sites will not be located immediately east of Moriches Inlet, but when necessary, will be located a sufficient distance east of the inlet to reduce the amount of dredged material entering the inlet due to the littoral drift from east to west.

It is unlikely that significant amounts of duck sludge will be encountered within the waterway because our experience with past maintenance dredging operations indicate no such large levels of duck sludge. However, if significant amounts of duck sludge are found in the dredged material, appropriate disposal sites will be sought with the advice of environmental agencies. Thus, disposal on the ocean side of the barrier beach would be one alternate considered.

All dredging contracts have a government inspector at the site to prevent leakage of material from the pipeline.

We will examine and consider suggested disposal sites within the bay that will improve wildlife habitat provided that it will not greatly increase the cost of the dredging and that there are no major objections from environmental agencies. In view of the fact that the waterway in the vicinity of Moriches Inlet is dredged the most, we would appreciate the receipt of any suggested areas within this bay and the preliminary reactions of concerned environmentalists.

I trust the above is satisfactory. If you have any questions, please so advise.

Sincerely yours,

B. Jack Samson

JOHN ZAMMIT
Chief, Operations Division

NW 1/20/77

Sheet 1 of 3

TABLE 1

**Land and Waterfront Requirements for Onshore Facilities
For OCS Oil Development Support**

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Life time*</u>	<u>Land Area</u>	<u>Water-Front Length</u>	<u>Water Depth</u>	<u>Boat Traffic</u>
1. Temporary Base, Supporting Exploratory Drilling	1st-5th	0.5 acre per rig - warehousing 1.0 acre per rig - open storage 1.0 acre per rig - helipad Parking. Total: 5 acres per rig.	200' per rig (500' for 3 rigs)	15' to 20' minimum all-weather access.	2 or 3 supply boats and one crew boat per rig. Economies when more than one rig. Also, more round trips per boat when distance to offshore point is less. Thus, for 3 rigs:- 200 mi. offshore - 8 or 9 supply boats. 100 mi. offshore - 4 or 5 supply boats.
2. Temporary Base, Supporting Platform Installation	5th-13th	5 acres for installing up to 4 platforms per year. Mostly open storage. Includes 1 acre helipad & 10,000 sq. ft. of office & communications space.	200' min., plus 200' for each "spread" of construction & supply vessels.	15' to 20' minimum maneuvering area 5 times width of largest vessel, e.g. derrick barge.	1 supply boat and 1 crew boat for each steel platform being installed. Several barges (e.g., cargo, derrick, etc.), but mostly offshore, with little impact on shore facilities. For each concrete platform, 3 or 4 400 ton barges & 6 workboats with frequent visits dockside.
3. Temporary Base, Supporting the laying of a pipeline.	7th-15th	5 acres, including both covered warehousing & open storage. (The pipe itself is not stored here, but goes direct from pipecoating yard to offshore site.) Also includes 1 acre helipad & 10,000 sq. ft. of office & communications space.	As previous.	As previous.	1 supply boat & 1 crew boat for each lay barge operating. Also several other barges (e.g., cargo, jet, etc.) & tugs, but mostly offshore, with little impact on shore facilities.
4. Permanent Base, Supporting Development Drilling, & Production. (High Find Scenario)	3rd-31st Dev. 6th-13th Prod. 6th-31st Wkover. 14th-29th	50 to 70 acres, depending on offshore activity. Mostly warehousing open storage, plus 10,000 sq. ft. of office & communications space & 1 acre per platform for helipads.	200' per rig or platform. (600' for 4)	15' to 20' minimum all-weather access.	During development drilling, 4 supply boats & 1 crew boat per platform. (15 supply boats for 5 platforms.) During production & "workover", 1 supply boat for 2 platforms, & no crew boat.

TABLE 1 (cont'd.)
Land and Waterfront Requirements for Onshore Facilities
For OCS Oil Development Support

Sheet 3 of 3

Facility	Life time*	Land Area	Water-front Length	Water Depth	Boat Traffic
11. Platform Fabrication Yard	4th-13th				
a. Steel Platforms (9 constructed at a time.)		400-800 acres, 55% for fabrication, 45% for storage and support. Flat land (less than 3% gradient), with low water table and high bearing load (approx. 7 tons/sq. ft.). Water-front required, cleared, but without existing buildings or docks.	Approx. 200' for each platform	15' to 30' with min. channel width of 200'	See access requires 210' to 350' horizontal & vertical clearance. Materials most economically brought in by barge.
b. Concrete Platforms (One constructed at a time.)		20-50 acres per platform.	As previous	35' to 50', with no channel to be navigated.	400' vertical clearance. For each concrete platform, 2 or 3 3000 ton barges per week of aggregate, 1 barge every 2 weeks of cement.
12. Pipecoating Yard	8-15	100-150 acres for a "permanent" yard. (30 acres for a "portable" one.) 95 acres of storage, 2 acres for testing coating. Flat land (less than 3% gradient). Low water table, if high, stockpile height must be less, and storage area greater.	750' minimum to load 2 supply barges at once.	20' to 30', for the 30,000 ton vessels bringing aggregate. 10' min. for the supply barges.	5 to 7 supply barges for 1 or 2 lay barges operating.
13. Repair & Maintenance Yard		These services will be based on existing facilities in the area, which may expand in response to increased demand.			
14. District Office					

Legend
* Years after lease sale (NERBC high find scenario)
X Quantity unknown

TABLE 1 (cont'd.)

Land and Waterfront Requirements for Onshore Facilities
For OCS Oil Development Support

Facility	Life-time*	Land Area	Water-front Length	Water Depth	Boat Traffic
5. Pipeline Landfall	Instal- 50' to 100' right-of-way. 40 lation acres for (oil) pumping station, 7th-9th if required (200,000 bbl/day Oper- capacity). 60 acres for terminal, ation if required. 9th-31st		up to 100'		Gently sloping approach, with sand or shingle to give not less than 10' of cover down to MHW, and 7' of cover out to 50' water depth. Preferably, gentle transition from beach to land, but cliffs up to 100' acceptable, if rock is soft.
6. Marine Terminal (shoreside, fixed pier.)	13th- 31st	Much of the terminal area required for tank farm, e.g. 17 acres for 1 million bbls. capacity. 50 acres for 3 million bbls. capacity. Up to 40 more acres for equipment, buildings, services. Open space & buffer zone additional.	1000' for 40,000 DWT Tanker		40' minimum for EIS for Georges Bank lease states 1 40,000 DWT Tanker. Tanker of 40,000 DWT sufficient to transport More in the channel & maneuvering area. The latter's diameter is twice ship's length when tugs used, 6 four times when not.
7. Partial Processing Plant	5th- 31st	15 acres per 100,000 bbl. of oil processed per day.	-	-	(Sometimes, all or part of the processing equipment located on the offshore platform. Sometimes, plant located at the marine terminal or gas processing unit.)
8. Gas Treatment Plant	10th- 28th	For capacity of 1 billion cu. ft/day, 75 acres, of which 20 acres are building & structures. For 200 million cu. ft/day, 50 acres, approx.	-	-	
9. Oil Refinery	Con- struc- 5th-8th	For capacity of 250,000 bbls/day, 1000 acres, of which 200 acres are processing units & 400 acres are building & storage. Oper- age. 9th-31st	-	-	
10. Petrochemical Plant	-	X	-	-	

Regional Marine Resources Council
Minutes of the One Hundred and Fifty-Seventh Meeting

DATE: March 7, 1977

PLACE: Hauppauge, New York

PRESENT: Edward Patterson, Vice Chairman
Ronald Conetta representing John Zammit
Carlyn Larson
Evan Liblit representing Francis Hyland
Dennis Moran representing Herbert Davids
Robert Nuzzi representing John Flynn
Dennis Puleston
Walter Smith
Nathaniel Talmage
Anthony Taormina
Harold Udell
Donald H. Weir representing Richard Marks
DeWitt Davies, Principal Planner
Sy Robbins, Planner

ABSENT: John Baiardi
Charles Barnett
Frank Basile
Lee Blumberg
Edward Bradley
A. Harry Brenowitz
John Burns
Ann Carl
Robert Cusumano
Charles Durfor
Carl Eisenschmeid
William Karsell
Albert Machlin
Leonard Ratushewitz
Ron Sake
J. R. Schubel
Joseph Shapiro
Claire Stern
Edith Tanenbaum
William Wilson
Hall Winslow
Lee E. Koppelman, Executive Director
Edward Stephan, Chairman
Clarke Williams, Research Administrator

GUESTS: H. William Warner, Jr., Town of Oyster Bay-Conservation
Pio Massetti, Suffolk County Dept. of Public Works
Kevin Phillips, WESTON
Peter VanVolkenburgh, NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation
Stuart Buckner, Town of Islip
Peter Sanko, Sea Grant Advisory Service
Mary Fountain, Sea Grant Advisory Service
R. H. Miller, Long Island Fishermens Assn.
Philip Barbato, NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation
John Scotti, Sea Grant Advisory Service

Minutes of the Meeting of March 7, 1977

A regular meeting of the Regional Marine Resources Council was held on Monday March 7, 1977 at 2:05 p.m. in the Conference Room of the H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, New York. Vice-Chairman Edward Patterson presided.

MINUTES

The minutes of the 7 February 1977 meeting were approved as mailed to the membership.

CORRESPONDENCE AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

- A. The MRC has received letters from County Executives Klein (2/18/77) and Caso (2/22/77) thanking the MRC for its support of their efforts to have Nassau and Suffolk Counties declared a disaster area for Federal assistance purposes due to the extensive ice damage this winter.
- B. The MRC has invited representatives of various L. I. baymen organizations to attend a meeting on Tuesday, 15 March 1977 at 1:30 p.m. in the 12th Floor Conference Room, the purpose of which is to obtain information on the land use problems experienced by the various segments of the shellfish industry. MRC members were invited to attend.
- C. A limited number of copies of the report, A Preliminary Description of the Peconic Bay Estuary, prepared for the NSRPB by C. D. Hardy are available from the staff.
- D. Mr. Kevin Phillips of the firm of Roy F. Weston announced that the MRC response to his "208" study questionnaire was extremely good and that the results of his survey would be made available. MRC members will be asked to fill out another questionnaire sometime in the future to double-check the results and methodology.

DISCUSSION OF MORICHES BAY DREDGING

Sy Robbins read the letter of John Zammit, Chief of Operations Division, New York District, Corps of Engineers (dated 1/14/77) responding to MRC comments (dated 8/17/76) on the Long Island Intracoastal Waterway project (see Minutes of MRC meetings 2/7/77 and 8/16/76, respectively). Mr. Robbins pointed out that the MRC had received a letter from Mr. Zammit (dated 2/9/77) stating that the Army Corps would soon be conducting maintenance dredging on the Intracoastal Waterway inside Moriches Bay to a depth of 12 feet below mean low water and to a width of 150 feet, and that the spoil would be deposited on the barrier beach east of Moriches Inlet (see Attachment "A"). Mr. Robbins noted that this same area had been dredged to 12 feet in June, 1974, and that the repeated dredging of this area was in essence acting as a surrogate for a sand bypass system in Moriches Inlet.

Richard Miller stated that the L. I. Fishermen's Association had not received notice of this project, and that he was concerned about the size of the proposed project and the fact that it differed significantly from the dimensions stated in the EIS and supported by the MRC in August, 1976. Tony Taormina commented that some old spoil islands (i.e., East Island) within Moriches Bay might be made more suitable for wildlife by covering stands of phragmites with fresh spoil. Dennis Puleston noted that dredging should not continue after the third week in April if interference with fish and shellfish spawning were to be avoided. These and other comments were incorporated into a response to Mr. Zammit (see Attachment "B").

PRESENTATION ON CZM FISHERIES SUBPLAN

Mr. Davies distributed an outline of the Nassau-Suffolk marine fisheries subplan which is being prepared as part of the coastal zone management program for Nassau and Suffolk Counties (see Attachment "C"). Sections 1.0 - 3.0, covering the commercial segment of Long Island's fishery, are scheduled for completion by the end of March; the recreational aspects will be addressed in April. Written reports covering those sections will be submitted to the MRC for review when they are completed.

Draft materials supporting the deep water segment of the commercial fishery were reviewed. These materials included landing statistics, use, and life history data by species; a synopsis of commercial fishing vessel activity by harbor; a summary of the relative importance of various water areas to reported catch by species; and a listing of action priorities. It was stressed that the action priorities were based only on staff evaluations, and that they have not been reviewed by the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board or any other official body. The priorities are summarized below:

Deepwater Fisheries - Action Priorities by Area.

Facility Construction

1. Commercial Fishery Center at Shinnecock - "T" pier for 20 vessels, bulkhead, parking lot, access channel, modify and implement Corps of Engineers Shinnecock Inlet navigation *project*
2. Maintain channel depths in Montauk Harbor to meet the needs of commercial fishery vessels.

Land Use Priorities

1. Greenport. Reserve two sites for water related use - site near mouth of Stirling Basin; site adjacent to 4th Street. The Stirling Basin site is presently zoned commercial; the 4th Street site is residential.

Minutes of the Meeting of March 7, 1977

2. Port Jefferson. Reserve site adjacent to Beach Street (oil terminal) for use by commercial fishing vessels, charter and open boats, and research vessels.
3. Point Lookout. Reserve site on Bayside Drive east of Long Island Sea Clam Co. and Brown Bros. Lobster Co. for commercial water related use.
4. Woodcleft Canal/Freeport River Area. Reserve available sites for commercial water related use.
5. Island Park Area. Reserve available sites for commercial water related use (Pan American Dynamic Corp., Jordon Lobster Co.)

The meeting adjourned at approximately 4:15 p.m.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW YORK DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
26 FEDERAL PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10007

IN REPLY REFER TO
NANEN-E

9 February 1977

To Whom it May Concern:

As stated in the final environmental impact statement (para. 1.01) information will be presented when available regarding specific maintenance work in the Great South Bay Channel, Patchogue River and Long Island Intracoastal Waterway, New York. This information is presented in an effort to enable interested agencies and parties to further assess any potential impacts, as well as to alert the shellfishing interests in the area in order that they may take appropriate action.

The proposal is to dredge east of Moriches Inlet (see Inclosure 1) to a depth of 10 feet with 2 feet allowable over depth (total 12 feet), and to dredge an overcut width of 50 feet for a total width of 150 feet with side slopes of 1 foot vertical to 5 feet horizontal (see Inclosures 2 & 3). The quantity to be removed is estimated to be 70,000 cubic yards.

It is further proposed to deposit dredged material on the ocean side of the barrier beach to aid in the nourishment of the eroded shoreline. This beach is the Southampton town beach located off Dune Road between residence numbers 750 and 790 (see Inclosure 1).

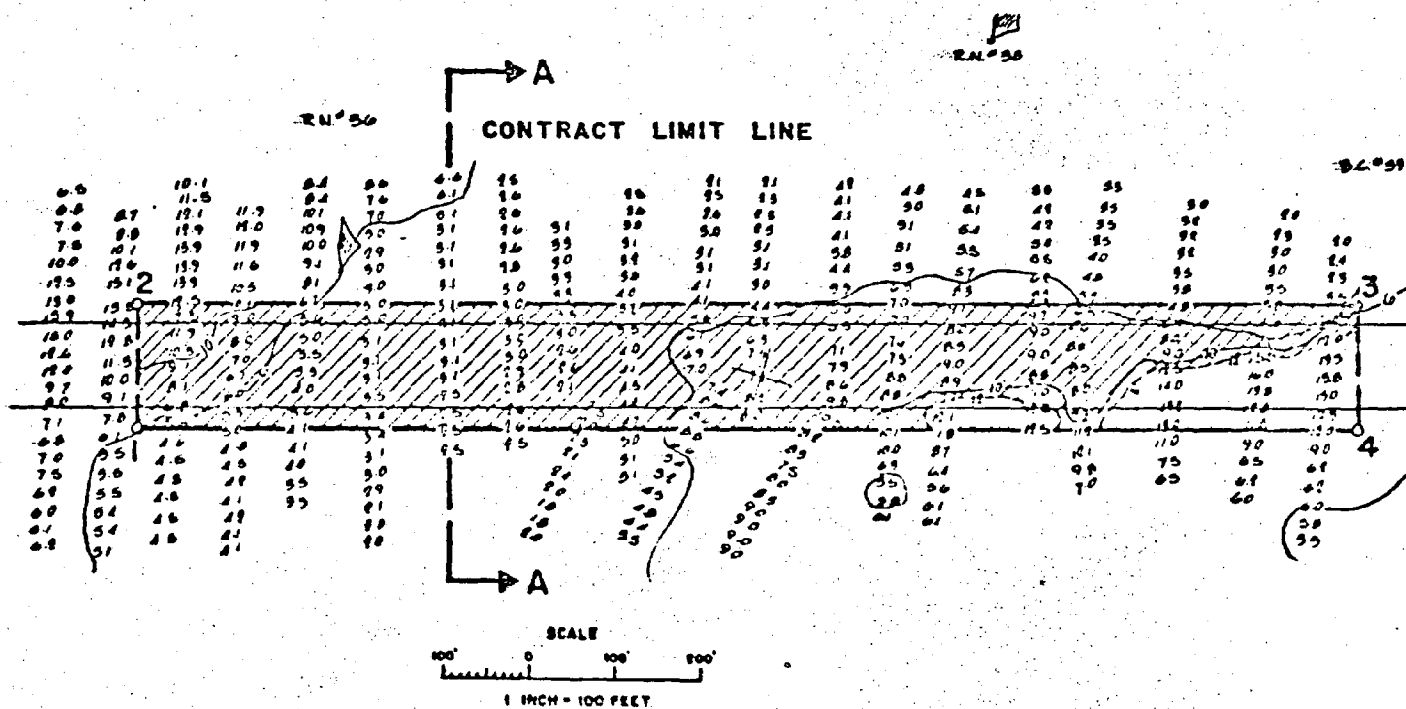
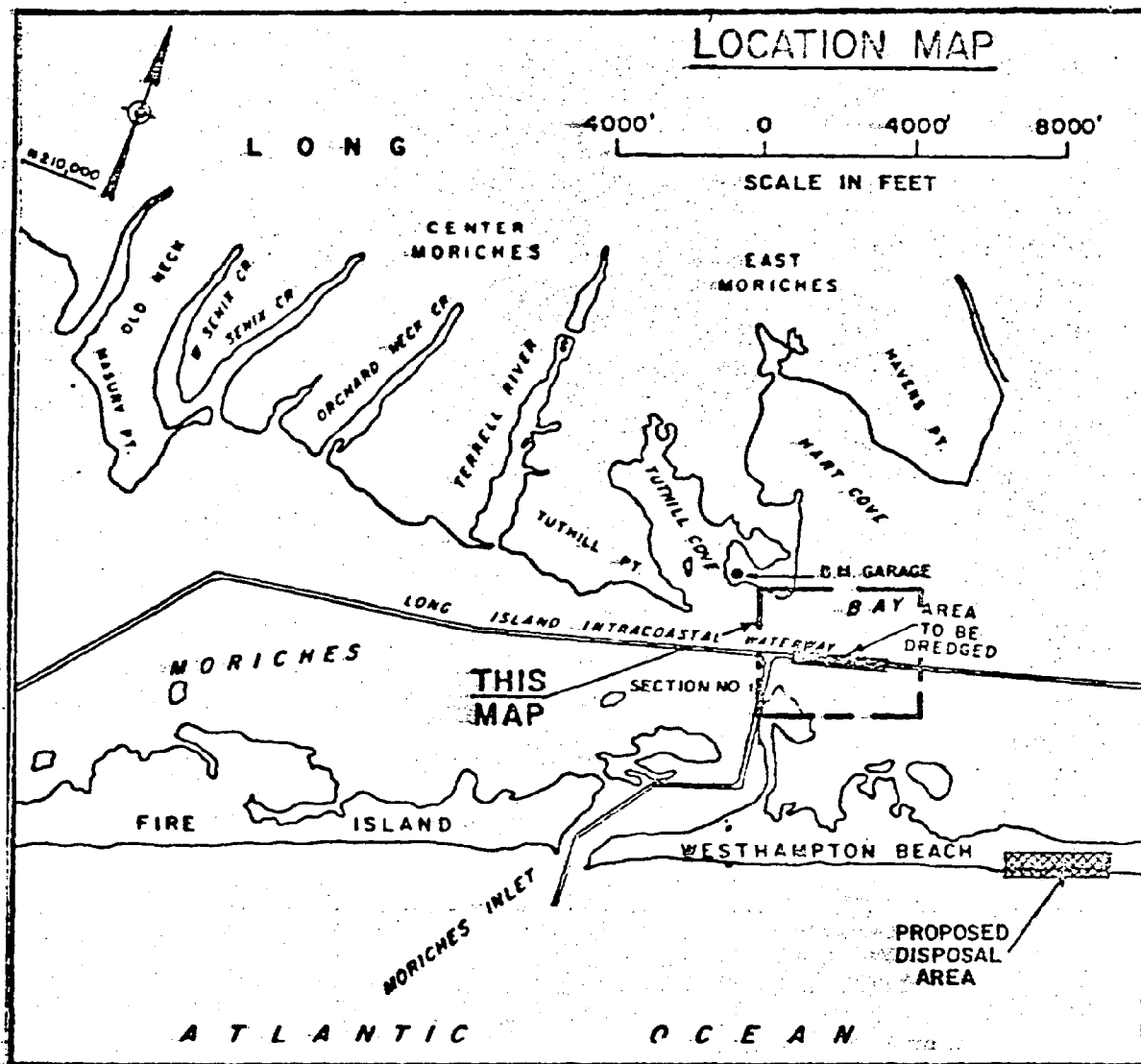
Maintenance work is contemplated for late winter - early spring of this year. As soon as weather conditions permit sediment samples will be taken and the information disseminated. It is presently believed that the area to be dredged is comprised of sandy material.

Sincerely yours,

Incls
as

THOMAS C. HUNTER, JR.
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer







Regional Marine Resources Council

A COMMITTEE OF THE NASSAU-SUFFOLK REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD



Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, L. I., N. Y. 11787

Telephone (516)

979-2935

March 10, 1977

Col. Thomas C. Hunter, Jr.
District Engineer
Department of the Army
New York District, Corps of Engineers
26 Federal Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10007

Dear Colonel Hunter:

The members of the Marine Resources Council are concerned over the discrepancy between the pending Army Corps maintenance dredging project in Moriches Bay and the dimensions specified in the Environmental Impact Statement of December 1975. In addition, the MRC is dissatisfied with the manner in which this project was brought to its attention. Your letter of 9 February 1977 does not invite comment, and implies that the decision on this project is a fait accompli. In addition, MRC members representing "shellfish interests" apparently did not receive notice of this project, nor did members representing state and local governmental agencies that surely have an interest in such work. Therefore, the MRC requests that in the future, the Corps issue formal public notices on specific segments of the Intracoastal Waterway project, allowing adequate time and opportunity for review.

Despite the short notice on this project the MRC has been able to prepare a number of comments. The MRC gave its support to the maintenance of the Intracoastal Waterway based on information contained in the EIS of December 1975 and in Public Notice No. 8548 (see MRC letter of August 17, 1976.) These documents indicated for the Intracoastal Waterway east of Patchogue a maintenance width of 100 feet and depth of 6 feet below mean low water with an allowable overdepth of 1 or 2 feet "to compensate for inaccurate dredging techniques, and to allow for some shoaling in highly unstable areas such as at bends in the channel, or near inlets" (EIS, page 3). They do not address the possibility of, or impacts of, dredging to 10 feet below mean low water with an additional overdepth of 2 feet. (Figure 1A, EIS page 6 seems to have been added as an afterthought to show this overdredging, but there is no accompanying text or definition of "required depth" shown as 10 feet below MLW.) Table 2 of the EIS does not show the depths of past maintenance in the Moriches Bay project area. Therefore, the EIS is deficient in both identifying and examining the impacts of over-dredging in Moriches Bay or other areas along the Intracoastal Waterway.

The MRC is concerned that the widening of project dimensions to 150 feet will remove additional valuable shellfish grounds from production, and that the deepening of project dimensions to 12 feet below MLW might affect tidal flows and spawning success of hardclams within the Bay. In addition, the timing of the project is not specified, and the Council would like to see any work that is performed finished by the third week in April.

The MRC also questions the desirability of using repeated maintenance in this section of the Intracoastal Waterway as a surrogate for a sand by-pass system within Moriches Inlet. The EIS shows that this section of the Intracoastal Waterway was dredged in 1943, 1945, 1949, 1956, 1957, 1959, 1962, 1965, 1968, 1970 and 1974. Meanwhile the Corps project authorized in 1960 for a sand by-pass system in Moriches Inlet, and endorsed by the MRC in its "Guidelines for Long Island Coastal Management" (1973, page 7, as amended), has never been implemented. The MRC therefore requests that the by-pass system be given full consideration at this time, so that navigation through Moriches Inlet can be maintained, and the need to dredge within Moriches Bay can be minimized.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Patterson

Edward Patterson
Vice Chairman

EP/SR/er

1.0 Introduction

1.1 scope and objectives

1.2 relationship to CZM Act requirements, Federal Agency programs and other NSRPE subplans

2.0 Long Island's Commercial Fishing Industry

2.1 review of landings statistics

2.2 commercial fishery activity by area

2.3 economic aspects

2.4 industry potential under the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976; processing and marketing possibilities

2.5 industry land use/facility problems

3.0 Commercial Fishing Industry Land Use and Facilities Recommendations

3.1 deepwater fisheries - action priorities by area

3.1.1 commercial fishery center, Mecock Inlet - full details

3.1.2 (additional recommendations)

3.2 shallow water fisheries - action priorities by area

3.2.1 (recommendations for private land shellfish farmers)

3.2.2 (recommendations for public land shellfish farmers)

4.0 Long Island Recreational Fishing Activity

4.1 recreational fishing activity by species, area, season

4.2 recreational fishing modes - charter boat, open boat, private boat, shore fishing

4.3 land use/facility problems associated with recreational fishing

5.0 Recreational Fishing Land Use and Facility Recommendations

5.1 proposals to increase fishermen access to coastal waters

5.2 facility proposals

6.0 GAPC Review

6.1 GAPC designations on basis of fishery resource considerations

6.2 GAPC designations on basis of shoreline facility needs

7.0 Marine Fishery Management Problems - Discussion

DRAFT

NASSAU SUFFOLK
REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD
PETERAUS MEMORIAL HWY
HAUPPAUGE, NY 11787

Regional Marine Resources Council
Minutes of the One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Meeting

DATE: April 4, 1977

PLACE: Hauppauge, New York

PRESENT: Edward Stephan, Chairman
Edward Patterson, Vice Chairman
John Gladysz representing John Flynn
Evan Liblit representing Frank Hyland
Dennis Puleston
Claire Stern
Nathaniel Talmage
Edith Tanenbaum
Donald Van DeWater representing John Flynn
Peter VanVolkenburgh representing Anthony Taormina
J. Vaughan representing Carl Eisenschmeid
Donald H. Weir representing Richard Marks
Peter Weyl representing J. R. Schubel
Clarke Williams, Research Administrator
DeWitt Davies, Principal Planner
Sy Robbins, Planner

ABSENT: John Baiardi
Charles Barnett
Frank Basile
Lee Blumberg
Edward Bradley
A. Harry Brenowitz
John Burns
Ann Carl
Robert Cusumano
Herbert Davids
Charles Durfor
William Karsell
Carlyn Larson
Albert Machlin
Leonard Ratushewitz
Ron Sake
Walter Smith
Joseph Shapiro
Harold Udell
William R. Silson
Hall Winslow
John Zammit
Lee E. Koppelman, Executive Director

Guests: R. H. Miller, Long Island Fishermen's Association
David M. Chase, New York Sea Grant Advisory Service
Chester S. Zawacki, New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation
Mary Fountain, New York Sea Grant Adviosry Service
Stuart Buckner, Town of Islip, Dept. of Environmental Control

Minutes of the Meeting of April 4, 1977

A regular meeting of the Regional Marine Resources Council was held on Monday, April 4, 1977 at 2:00 p.m. in the Conference Room of the H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, New York. Adm. Edward C. Stephan presided.

MINUTES

Mr. Puleston noted that the 3rd sentence, paragraph 1, page 3, of the Minutes of 7 March 1977 meeting should be amended as follows:

"Dennis Puleston noted that dredging should not continue after the 3rd week in April if interference with waterfowl and shore bird nesting was to be avoided."

With this revision, the Minutes of 7 March 1977 were approved as mailed to the membership.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The second meeting of the MRC in the month of April was cancelled in order to allow the staff additional time for completing the writeup on Sections 4 through 7 of the Marine Fisheries Subplan report, as described in Attachment C to the minutes of the 7 March meeting. The MRC staff indicated that an effort would be made to complete the entire report by the end of April. The report would be sent to the MRC for its review prior to the next meeting.

DISCUSSION ON MARINE FISHERY SUBPLAN FOR NASSAU AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES

Prior to the meeting, MRC members were mailed a draft of the report, A Marine Fishery Subplan for Nassau and Suffolk Counties, Sections 1.0-3.0. Comments from the membership were solicited at the meeting. Dr. Squires, New York State Sea Grant Institute, relayed his comments on the draft to the MRC staff by phone. Dr. Squires felt that the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board should take a more affirmative stance regarding the location of fish processing facilities on Long Island. Such facilities would increase the benefits of the fishing industry to local communities in terms of the value added to fishery products as they are processed, as well as an increase in jobs. He noted that waste disposal problems would be minimized if a diverse product line utilizing maximum resource recovery was implemented. Regarding the recommendations made for dredging, Dr. Squires believed that a recommendation should be made to re-evaluate the dimensions of all channels in the future should deeper channels be required to take advantage of the opportunities stemming from extended U.S. fisheries jurisdiction. Noting the lack of economic data on the fishing industry, Dr. Squires stated that the fisheries plan should point out the need for cooperation from the fishermen in future fishery related research projects.

Mr. Edward Bradley, U.S. Geological Survey, forwarded comments to the MRC staff via letter. His concerns are quoted from the letter as follows:

1. A pilot fish processing plant at Amagansett is expected to produce wastes from extraction of nutrients and chemicals. No mention is made of the waste disposal, which could have an adverse effect on the local hydrologic system.

3
Minutes of the Meeting of April 4, 1977

2. Zoning regulation changes restricting shellfish processing in residential areas could conceivably affect local ground water quality or natural recharge conditions.
3. Local docking or fishery related construction along water front properties are not expected to impact local ground water significantly.

Adm. Stephan noted that an executive summary highlighting recommendations should accompany the report. Detailed comments were then made on text covering the recommendations for the deepwater segment of the commercial fishing industry. Dr. Peter Weyl suggested that the plan consider how fish handling operations at dockside could be improved to increase efficiency, and whether or not such changes would cause re-evaluation of the land use recommendations. Mr. Richard Miller, Executive Secretary, Long Island Fishermen's Association stated that the vessels currently used in New York's fisheries were not very large, as compared to foreign vessels, and that the only thing needed now is the improvement of pier facilities. Mr. Patterson queried about the extent to which commercial fishermen resist mechanization, and also, documentation regarding catch/effort statistics. Mr. Miller stated that the vessels in the New York fleet were generally between 40 and 60 ft. in length with a 5 to 7 ft. draft, and that as a result of the opportunities arising out of extended jurisdiction, vessels may increase in size to 60-100 ft. in length with a 7 to 15 ft. draft. In the past, larger vessels have had problems in recruiting crews. He stated that fish products could be shipped by railroad in the future if in fact it was desirable to reduce truck traffic. Regarding documentation of industry operations, Mr. Miller stated that the fishermen, in general, do not like government control, and the divulgence of what is in essence a trade secret regarding the location of areas fished would bring economic hardship to individual fishermen as a result of new entrants into the industry.

Mr. David Chase, New York State Sea Grant Institute, suggested that several detailed changes be made in those sections of the report dealing with catch statistics. He also stated that reported landings for New York State do not reflect the total landings of fish and shellfish by New York fishermen. He cited a study of East Hampton landings which reported \$3 million of finfish landings during a recent year, whereas the total New York State landings of finfish were reported at a value of only \$4 million. The MRC staff requested that Mr. Chase supply further information on available techniques for processing fish waste.

The discussion then shifted to consideration of the problems associated with the shallow water segment of the fishing industry, which is dominated by shellfishing operations. The following problems were mentioned:

1. Blockage of public access thorough traditional right of ways to the waters of both Georgica Pond and Hog Creek in East Hampton.
2. Lack of access to waters in Town of Huntington. Restricted parking along shoreline roads in Town of Huntington.
3. Inadequate boat ramp facilities in Nageague Harbor, Suffolk County Peconic Dunes Park, and Town of Huntington.
4. Shortage of docking space for commercial shellfishermen in Greenport and Town of Huntington.

5. Difficulty encountered by self-employed shellfishermen in obtaining permits for the construction of upgraded scallop shucking facilities on residential property.
6. Town of Southold actions against individual fishermen who store commercial fishing gear on residential property.
7. Need for town recognition of the shoreline access problems faced by shellfishermen and shellfish buyers.
8. Resolution of the status of shellfish leasing activities and underwater land rights in the Peconic and Gardiners Bays.

These problems are basically the purview of local towns and villages which exercise zoning and land use controls and also have the authority to implement bay management programs. Construction of facilities by New York State or the counties that are designed to address the access problems of the shellfishermen would conflict with shellfishing programs at the local level, because such facilities could not be restricted on the basis of local residency requirements. Problem number eight, however, is the purview of Suffolk County. Chapter 990 of the Laws of New York State entitled, "An Act to Cede Lands Under Water of Gardiners and Peconic Bays to Suffolk County, and in Relation to the Management of Such Lands for the Cultivation of Shellfish," and approved in 1969, ceded underwater lands in these bays to Suffolk County for the purpose of shellfish cultivation subject to confirmation of leases and titles granted under previous laws for oyster cultivation, and the preparation of an accurate survey map by the County showing the location of, among other things, proposed plots for leasing. (See Attachment A.) The County is empowered to lease lands for the purpose of shellfish cultivation which are greater than 1000 ft. from the high water mark and do not include areas "where bay scallops are produced regularly and harvested on a commercial basis." The County is also empowered to adopt regulations governing the leasing process. Chapter 990 provides that 75% of the lease fees collected by the County are to be returned to the towns within which the leased lands are located.

To date the provisions of this law have not been carried out. No New York State or Suffolk County funds have been appropriated for the required survey and title search work. Without implementation, shellfish leasing in the Peconics and adjoining bays cannot be expanded. Execution of a leasing program would not only involve government administrative costs, but public costs in terms of restricted access to leased grounds, as well. Regarding the leasing program, Mr. Miller stated that the commercial fishermen would be opposed to any extension of leased underwater acreage.

The writeup covering sections 4-7 of the report will be completed by the MRC within a month. There are several problem areas associated with the recreational fishing industry that will be considered in the plan, including the construction of additional means of access for fishermen, e.g., fishing piers, artificial reefs and boat ramps. Proposals for artificial reefs and fishing piers developed by the NYSDEC will be reviewed by the staff in the development of recommendations supporting recreational fishing. An additional recommendation concerning the issuance of a license to all fishermen -- commercial and recreational -- will also be investigated. This license system appears necessary in order to secure funds for construction of facilities utilized by fishermen, to fund management programs and research, and also to secure a data base on the ex-

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tent of utilization of fishery resources by various user groups. Draft recommendations covering these issues will be included in draft materials covering sections 4-7 which will be mailed to the MRC membership prior to the next meeting.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 4:15 p.m.

LAWS OF NEW YORK 1969

Suffolk County—Lands Under Waters of Gardiner's and
Peconic Bays—Cession for Shellfish Cultivation

CHAPTER 990

An Act to cede lands under water of Gardiner's and Peconic bays to Suffolk county, and in relation to the management of such lands for the cultivation of shellfish.

Approved and effective May 26, 1969.

Passed on home rule request. See Const. art. IX, § 2(b) (2), and McKinney's Legislative Law § 44.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Legislative finding and determination. By chapter three hundred eighty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred eighty-four, entitled "An act to cede lands under water of Gardiner's and Peconic bays to Suffolk county, Long Island, for the cultivation of shell-fish," as last amended by chapter one hundred ninety-one of the laws of nineteen hundred twenty-three, the people of the state ceded to Suffolk county for the purposes of oyster culture lands under the waters of Gardiner's and Peconic bays and the tributaries thereof between the westerly shore of Great Peconic bay and an easterly line running from the most easterly point of Plum island to Goff point at the entrance of Napeague harbor. The commissioners of shell fisheries provided for in said law, as amended, have not functioned for several years and the offices are vacant. Other shellfish than oysters are being harvested and constitute an important asset to the economy of the area generally. The business of cultivating oysters has declined and one of the results has been the forfeiture of lands, formerly sold by the commissioners of shell fisheries, through tax sales and non-user. Markers and buoys formerly marking the corners of parcels of land under the waters have not been maintained. The pub-

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lic generally, the taxing authorities, baymen and, in many cases, even the actual owners of land under water are not certain of location, status or title. It is in the best interest of the people of the state generally and those of the area in question particularly that the lands under said waters should be surveyed and managed to promote the cultivation of shellfish. It is the intent of this act to accomplish that purpose.

§ 2. Ratification of titles. The sale of lands under said waters by the commissioners of shell fisheries, subsequently held and used by the grantees, their heirs, successors and assigns, in accordance with the provisions of chapter three hundred eighty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred eighty-four, as amended, on which all taxes and assessments have been paid, is hereby ratified and confirmed. All other lands under said waters which, pursuant to said laws, have escheated or reverted to the state, are hereby ceded to Suffolk county for the purpose of the cultivation of shellfish, subject to existing valid grants and easements; provided, however, that nothing in this act shall interfere with the right of the commissioner of general services to grant lands and easements under water to owners of adjacent uplands, pursuant to the provisions of the public lands law, or of the legislature to make such grants without regard to upland ownership and to grant franchises to utilities, municipalities and governmental, educational or scientific bodies for cables, outfalls, ecological studies and experimentation with controlled marine life. If, hereafter, such of said lands as are now in private ownership escheat or revert to the state, they are hereby as of such time ceded to Suffolk county for the purpose of the cultivation of shellfish.

§ 3. Survey and mapping. Before leasing or using the lands hereby ceded to it, Suffolk county shall cause an accurate survey to be made of such lands, and a map or maps to be prepared therefrom. Such survey shall determine the location of and such map or maps shall show (a) the boundary lines through said waters of the several towns involved, (b) the ordinary high water mark and a line one thousand feet therefrom, (c) the location of existing grants, easements, franchises and cable lines, (d) areas where the federal government permits fish traps to be located, (e) lands under water presently privately owned for the purpose of the cultivation of oysters, (f) areas where bay scallops are produced regularly and harvested on a commercial basis, (g) structures on the land, publicly or privately owned, and aids to navigation installed and maintained by the federal government which are useful for taking ranges and determining points on the surface of the waters of said bays and (h) proposed plots for leasing and points for the location of buoys from which the boundaries of said plots can be readily determined.

Should any dispute arise as to the boundary between any towns, it shall be resolved by the county executive of Suffolk county with the approval of the legislative body thereof.

§ 4. Leases. Suffolk county may lease lands under water ceded to it by the state for the purpose of shellfish cultivation, except such lands as are within one thousand feet of the high water mark or where bay scallops are produced regularly and harvested on a commercial basis. Leases shall be made only to persons resident in Suffolk county one year or more prior to application, for plots containing not less than fifty acres and for a term of ten years. Before a lease is made, a notice of availability shall be posted conspicuously for at least two months in the marine fisheries office of the department of conservation, in the offices of the county clerk, the department of public works and the clerks of the towns in which all or any part of the lands proposed to be leased are situate. Such notice shall state the time when and the place where bids will be received, and that descriptions of the land available may be

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seen at and obtained from all offices where notice is posted and at the office of the county executive. Such notice shall also be published in the official newspapers of the county. Letting shall be at public auction. The county may reject any and all bids.

§ 5. Regulations. The county shall, by local law, before leasing any of such lands, adopt regulations governing (a) applications for leases, (b) notices to be given, (c) the form and terms of leases, (d) the transfer or renewal of leases, (e) re-surveying and re-mapping where significant change occurs in the high water mark or where there are changes in range markers or navigation aids, (f) the placing and maintenance of marker buoys, (g) fees to be charged for filing applications and supplying maps and copies of documents, and (h) such other matters as are appropriate, including the use of lands not leased.

The regulations may provide that before delivery of any lease of such lands by the county, the lessee shall post a bond in an amount equal to the total rent for the ten year period which shall provide that upon the failure of the lessee to pay the annual rental within ninety days of the due date the bond shall forfeit to the county and the lease thereupon be terminated.

Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this section the department of conservation shall (a) regulate and control the use of certain types of vessels and equipment for harvesting shellfish, requirements for re-seeding, and the right to enter upon such leased lands for re-seeding or making shellfish population surveys, and (b) enforce all laws relating to such lands under water which have been or shall be designated, surveyed and mapped out pursuant to law as oyster beds or shellfish grounds.

§ 6. Duties of the county clerk. The special libers presently required to be kept by the county clerk for recording deeds of oysterlands shall be supplemented by special libers for recording deeds, leases, franchises, easements and agreements affecting lands under water, and henceforth all documents affecting such lands shall be recorded in such libers and appropriately indexed.

§ 7. Summary proceedings. Upon failure of the lessee to pay the rental on any date due under the terms of the lease or upon revocation as provided for in the regulations promulgated pursuant to section five of this act, the county may, after written notice to the lessee declare the lease cancelled as of the date set forth in such notice, and may immediately thereafter evict the lessee from such lands. The provisions of article seven of the real property actions and proceedings law shall apply and govern the procedure in such case.

§ 8. Disposition of fees and rents; payments in lieu of taxes. All fees and rents received shall be paid into the general funds of the county. The officer charged by the county with the responsibility for collecting and accounting for such fees and rents shall annually, not later than April first, report the amount received for the twelve month period ending the last day of the preceding February, properly distributed by the several towns involved, apportioning, if necessary, in the case of rent or fees received for any plot partly in more than one town, and file such report with the county treasurer, the county executive, the clerk of the county legislative body and the supervisors of the several towns within which such lands are situate. Not later than fifteen days after receiving such report the county treasurer shall pay to the supervisors of each of said several towns, for general town purposes, seventy-five per cent

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of the amount collected from fees and the rent of such lands under water within the respective towns for the preceding year reported upon.

§ 9. Effect of other laws. Any provisions of chapter three hundred eighty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred eighty-four, as amended, or section three hundred two of the conservation law, or any other general or special law to the contrary notwithstanding, this act shall be controlling, but all provisions of such laws, specific, general or special, not inconsistent herewith shall remain in full force and effect.

§ 10. This act shall take effect immediately.

REGIONAL MARINE RESOURCES COUNCIL
Minutes of the One Hundred and Fifty-Ninth Meeting

DATE: May 2, 1977

PLACE: Hauppauge, New York

PRESENT: Edward Stephan, Chairman
Edward Patterson, Vice Chairman
John Baiardi
Evan Liblit representing Francis Hyland
Dennis Moran representing Herbert Davids
Robert Nuzzi representing John Flynn
Dennis Puleston
J. R. Schubel
Walter Smith
Edith Tanenbaum
Harold Udell
Pieter VanVolkenburgh representing Anthony Taormina
Donald Weir representing Richard Marks
Clarke Williams, Research Administrator
DeWitt Davies, Principal Planner
Sy Robbins, Planner

ABSENT: Charles Barnett
Frank Basile
Lee Blumberg
Edward Bradley
A. Harry Brenowitz
John Burns
Ann Carl
Robert Cusumano
Charles Durfor
Carl Eisenschmeid
William H. Karsell
Carlyn Larson
Albert Machlin
Leonard Ratushewitz
Ron Sake
Joseph Shapiro
Claire Stern
Nathaniel Talmage
William R. Wilson
Hall Winslow
John Zammit
Lee E. Koppelman, Executive Director

GUESTS: Gordon Jackson, Jackson's Marina, Hampton Bays
Norman Stiansen, C & N Fisheries, Hampton Bays
Charles Stiansen, C & N Fisheries, Hampton Bays
John Donohue, Suffolk County Legislator
David Chase, NYS Sea Grant Advisory Service
H.W. Warner, Jr., Town of Oyster Bay
Ronald Verbarg, NSRPB
Pio Massetti, Suffolk County Dept. of Public Works, Princ. Envir. Analyst
John Scotti, NYS Sea Grant Advisory Service
Stephen Hendrickson, NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation
Peter Sanko, NYS Sea Grant Advisory Service
Adrian Hatfield, NPS-Fire Island National Seashore
R.A. Leuthardt, Long Island Farm Bureau

Minutes of the Meeting of May 2, 1977

A regular meeting of the Regional Marine Resources Council was held on Monday, May 2, 1977 at 2:00 p.m. in the Conference Room of the H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, N.Y. Adm. Edward C. Stephan presided.

MINUTES

Minutes of 4 April 1977 were approved as mailed to the membership.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

1. Admiral Stephan stated that he had received a letter of resignation from Mrs. Ann Carl, who is about to embark on a long term voyage. With the consent of those members present, the Chairman indicated that he would explore means by which the MRC could continue to benefit from Mrs. Carl's participation upon her return to Long Island.
2. The MRC has received a copy of the report, Interim Plan for the Disposal of Dredged Materials in Long Island Sound, from the N.Y.S. Dept. of Environmental Conservation. Additional copies of the report are available from the N.Y.S. DEC at Stony Brook.

DISCUSSION ON THE MARINE SUBPLAN FOR NASSAU AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES

Prior to the meeting, MRC members were mailed a revised draft (dated 4/22/77) of the report, A Marine Fishery Subplan for Nassau and Suffolk Counties, Sections 2.5-5.0.

Starting on page 41, Prof. Smith enumerated the existing sites in the Village of Greenport that are part of the commercial fishing industry:

1. Coopers - fish filet and fish meal processing
2. Shelter Island Oyster Co. - process surf clams and have new scallop shucking machine

He feels there are 5 other potential sites in Greenport suitable for marine related use. He also mentioned that 12 to 14 major fish traps are located in Peconic and Gardiners Bays.

Mr. Norman Stiansen of C & N Fisheries, Hampton Bays wished to address the deepwater segment plan recommendation concerning the proposed commercial fishery facility on land owned by Suffolk County west of Shinnecock Inlet. C & N Fisheries presently accomdates 12-14 commercial fishing boats and handles approximately 2 to 3 million lbs. of seafood/yr. In addition to providing docking space, C & N also has facilities for ice packing, freezing, shucking, and refueling. Mr. Stiansen introduced Mr. Gordon Jackson of Jackson's Marina, Hampton Bays.

Mr. Jackson has applied for a Southampton Town special exception use permit for a 4.5 acre parcel of land just east of Shinnecock Canal fronting on Shinnecock Bay. Mr. Jackson has preliminary plans for the construction of a commercial fishing marina that would provide docking space for 60 boats. The marina would pro-

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vide unloading, pack out, and haul out facilities for commercial fishing boats with a maximum 10' draft.

The marina would be constructed in 2 phases. Dredging of the marina basin, installation of the 3T piers, and construction of the overhaul facilities would occur under phase 1. Facilities for cooling, freezing, and transferring would be constructed under phase 2. Mr. Jackson feels that he could have a permit within a year and an operational marina within 2 years. He said that the advantages of his proposed marina are the following:

1. no public monies for construction are involved;
2. provision of haul out facilities for boat repair;
3. located within 1000' of major highways;
4. route from marina to highway does not go through residential areas; and
5. has 900' frontage on Shinnecock Bay - could expand facilities to accommodate 100 boats.

The disadvantages of the proposed marina, Mr. Jackson stated, are:

1. the marina is 3 miles from Shinnecock Inlet, and therefore involves additional vessel travel time to offshore fishing grounds;
2. periodic ice problem exists; and
3. maximum draft of boats to be accommodated is 10'.

Mr. Jackson felt that the Inlet had adequate water depth at MLW, approximately 12-14'; the biggest problem is with the outer bar. According to Mr. Jackson a major problem with the commercial fishing industry of Long Island is the lack of facilities for wholesaling and processing of fish - not dockage. Therefore, he feels county land should not be used for dockage. Mr. Jackson is opposed to the proposed public commercial fishery facility near Shinnecock Inlet because private enterprise can provide the needed facilities and services without burdening the taxpayers.

The initial cost of Mr. Jackson's proposal is \$600,000 to \$700,000. He projects that 50,000 cubic yards of sand will have to be dredged for the marina basin. Mr. Jackson claims no shellfish beds will be destroyed by the dredging operations since the proposed site is just a big sand bar.

Mr. John Scotti asked Mr. Jackson why he doesn't expand his marina facilities for recreational boats rather than commercial. Mr. Jackson responded by saying that there is a greater need for facilities among commercial fishermen than among recreation boaters. In addition, recreational marinas are not very profitable.

Mr. DeWitt Davies raised the question as to whether the marina proposed by Mr. Jackson would be capable of accommodating future commercial fishing boats that may be larger (length, beam, draft) than what presently exists on Long Island. Mr. Jackson said there had been proposals in the past to increase the depth of the Intercoastal Waterway to 12'. However, Mr. Sy Robbins said that the Corps of Engineers is authorized to dredge only 6' for the Intercoastal Waterway.

Minutes of the Meeting of May 2, 1977

Mr. Stiansen inferred from the report that the proposed public facility near Shinnecock Inlet would serve transient boats primarily. He felt transients would not help the local economy nearly as much as boats permanently based at Shinnecock. Mr. Davies responded by saying that the proposed County facility was not designed primarily for transient use.

Mr. Stiansen felt the proposed County facility would be detrimental to private facilities. Mr. Davies asked if construction of phase one (one "T" pier, bulkhead, parking lot) of the public project would be detrimental to C & N Fisheries. Mr. Stiansen said it would not be detrimental to his business, but would be redundant with Mr. Jackson's proposed marina.

Mr. Davies stated that while the County owned land proposed for the public facility would serve as a subsidy, the private facility may require an additional expenditure of public funds for the deeper dredging of navigational channels. The proposed public facility is County owned land which was taken for general purpose use and was not acquired for parkland.

Mr. Steve Hendrickson of NYSDEC suggested that the County facility be built only when private facilities can no longer fulfill the demand of commercial fisheries for dock space.

Mr. Bob Nuzzi of SCDEC expressed concern over the recommendation on page 57 that the channel depth in Lake Montauk should be increased and commercial pier facilities expanded. He felt that all the resources in Lake Montauk must be considered when increased dredging and expansion of commercial fishing facilities are contemplated.

Mr. Harold Udell said, in response to the shallow water segment plan recommendation #3 - leasing of underwater lands for shellfish cultivation in Gardiners and Peconic Bays, that oyster cultivation differs from that of hard clams. Seed oysters are grown in Connecticut and then shipped to Long Island where they are grown on leased lands. Whereas, most leased land held by the clamming industry is devoted to the holding of clams and not the cultivation of clams. Therefore, Mr. Udell said, he would suggest an affirmative stance on leasing of underwater Long Island lands for the cultivation of oysters.

Mr. Hendrickson stated that there is no documented evidence that the productivity of clams on leased lands using aquacultural methods is greater than that of public lands under natural conditions. Dr. Baiardi noted that leasing underwater lands for cultivation of other species, such as scallops and mussels, should also be investigated.

Mr. Udell suggested that Chapter 990 of the New York State Laws of 1969 - the leasing of underwater lands in Gardiners and Peconic Bays be discussed at length and the Regional Marine Resources Council should then take a stance on the leasing issue. Dr. Baiardi asked if the Regional Marine Resources Council would like to participate in a conference this fall with NYSDEC and New York Ocean Science Laboratory on the topic of aquaculture.

Adm. Stephan said that the RMRC should address the problem and give a recommendation to elected officials on the issue of leased lands and aquaculture.

Minutes of the Meeting of May 2, 1977

Suffolk County Legislator Donohue felt that the leasing of underwater lands is mostly a home rule problem since most of the land in Peconic and Gardiners Bays is owned by the towns. Therefore, he felt that the east end town officials should first be consulted on this leasing issue. Legislator Donohue added that local baymen were afraid that additional large corporations would enter the shellfish industry if lands were leased for shellfish cultivation. He felt local baymen might be more receptive to the leasing of underwater land if a cooperative system of local baymen were formed to compete for the sale of underwater leased lands.

The meeting adjourned abruptly at 4:00 p.m. because of bomb scare.

REGIONAL MARINE RESOURCES COUNCIL
Minutes of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Meeting

DATE: May 16, 1977

PLACE: Hauppauge, New York

PRESENT: Edward Stephan, Chairman
Gino Aiello representing Harold Udell
Carl Eisenschmeid
Carlyn Larson
Dennis Moran representing Herbert Davids
Robert Nuzzi representing John Flynn
Christopher Pecluse representing John Zammit
Dennis Puleston
Walter Smith
Edith Tanenbaum
Orville Terry representing J. R. Schubel
Pieter VanVolkenburgh representing Anthony Taormina
Clarke Williams, Research Administrator
DeWitt Davies, Principal Planner
Sy Robbins, Planner
Ron Verbarg, Planner

GUESTS: Stuart Buckner, Town of Islip, Dept. of Environmental Control
John Scotti, NYS Sea Grant Advisory Service
Stephen Hendrickson, NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation
Edwin S. Furman, Southampton Town Baymen
Pio Massetti, Suffolk County Dept. of Public Works, Princ. Envir. Analyst
Norman Stiansen, C & N Fisheries, Hampton Bays
Charles Stiansen, C & N Fisheries, Hampton Bays
Ronald Verbarg, NSRPB

Minutes of the Meeting of May 16, 1977

A regular meeting of the Regional Marine Resources Council was held on Monday, May 16, 1977 at 2:00 p.m. in the Conference Room of the H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, New York. Admiral Edward C. Stephan presided.

MINUTES

Minutes of 2 May 1977 were approved as mailed to the membership.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

1. It was announced that the next meeting of the Dredging Advisory Committee would be held on Thursday, 26 May 1977 at 2:00 p.m. in the 12th floor Conference Room.

2. In place of the regular MRC meeting scheduled for June 20, 1977, an all day field trip to the fish deboning operation at Stewart's Fish Market in Amagansett, to the existing commercial fishing pier at Shinnecock Inlet, and to the sites proposed for additional piers at Shinnecock Inlet/Bay has been proposed by Sea Grant. Those members of the MRC in attendance at the meeting indicated an interest in the field trip. Adm. Stephan instructed the staff to schedule the field trip for June 20, 1977.

DISCUSSION ON THE MARINE FISHERY SUBPLAN FOR NASSAU AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES

Prior to the meeting, MRC members were mailed revisions of sections 2.5 - 3.2 of the Marine Fishery Subplan for Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

In response to an inquiry on the status of the proposed private commercial fishing facility at Shinnecock, Adm. Stephan stressed that it is Mr. Jackson's responsibility to keep the MRC informed of his proposal for a commercial marina at a site on Shinnecock Bay near Shinnecock Canal.

Mr. Charles Stiansen doubted that the construction of additional docking facilities at Shinnecock Bay/Inlet would lead to a doubling of commercial vessel use at Shinnecock. In addition, Mr. Norman Stiansen claimed that most of the boats that would utilize the proposed additional commercial dockage space would be transients. He feels that transient vessels contribute little stimulus to the local economy. The Stiansens said they were not against the construction of publicly sponsored commercial dock facilities at Shinnecock, but they felt that facilities should also be made available to commercial fishermen at other areas on Long Island that are near productive fishing grounds. Their specific proposal was that foul weather mooring buoys be installed at several locations such as Port Jefferson, Mattituck, Montauk, Fire Island State Park and Freeport, and that several acres of land be set aside at the above mentioned areas for the eventual construction of docks for commercial fishing vessels.

Mr. Davies stated that the Shinnecock Inlet site was selected for the proposed public commercial fishing facility for the following reasons:

1. Commercial fishing vessels are already concentrated at Shinnecock, in addition to Greenport, Montauk and Freeport.
2. Vessels stationed at Shinnecock are readily accessible to those fishing grounds offering potential under the extended U.S. fishing jurisdiction.
3. Suffolk County already owns land near Shinnecock Inlet that would be suitable for the construction of a commercial fishing facility without causing any significant environmental damage.
4. Tidal currents at Shinnecock Inlet prevent severe icing conditions and these vessels have access to offshore fishing grounds the year round.

Minutes of the Meeting of May 16, 1977

Mr. Puleston questioned whether the Marine Fisheries Subplan would address the pollution control/water quality issue. Mr. Davies stated that the marine water quality aspects and waste disposal will be discussed at length in NSRPB's Section 208 Areawide Wastewater Treatment Plan and that this was reflected in section 1.1 Objectives and Scope. Mr. Davies acknowledged that mention of the water quality problem would be included in either the section dealing with problems of the shallow water segment, or the section on marine fisheries management. In addition to the water quality issue, Mr. Davies stated that issues such as the official designation of striped bass as a gamefish or the prohibition of the use of gill nets for the harvesting of striped bass and weakfish are not within the scope of the Marine Fisheries Subplan.

Mr. Puleston noted that when the surf approaches the base of the dunes during extreme high tides, four-wheel drive vehicles travel over the base of the dunes in an attempt to avoid the surf, and cause dune damage. In addition bird nesting areas located on barren, sandy stretches of beach have also been disturbed by four-wheel drive vehicles. He felt that the occurrence of the above mentioned problems stems mostly from a lack of enforcement rather than a lack of regulations.

Mr. Steve Hendrickson took issue with the statement on P. 71 of the Marine Fisheries Subplan that the recreational catch of hard clams is conservatively estimated at 2/3 the commercial catch. He claims that only 15% of the hard clams are taken by recreational clammers.

STATUS REPORT ON DREDGING PLAN

Mr. Sy Robbins briefed the MRC on the status of the work of the Dredging Advisory Committee (DAC) on the Dredging and Spoil Disposal Guidelines. The Guidelines are a refinement of the previous guidelines developed by the MRC, and are designed to provide planners and the public with "rules-of-thumb" with which they can develop and evaluate dredging plans and EIS's. The response to the draft guidelines has been favorable from such Federal agencies as EPA, Coast Guard, National Parks Service, and Soil Conservation Service. Comments have not been received from the Army Corps of Engineers. Few comments have been received from MRC members.

The draft guidelines will be reviewed with the DAC at its meeting of 26 May and hopefully, a consensus can be reached. The guidelines will then be presented to the full MRC for adoption and incorporation into the existing guidelines.

Evaluation of existing channels and spoil disposal sites have been completed for Nassau County. Suffolk County should be completed by the end of June, at which time the entire package will be presented to the MRC.

The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m.

REGIONAL MARINE RESOURCES COUNCIL
Minutes of the One Hundred and Sixty-First Meeting

DATE: June 6, 1977

PLACE: Hauppauge, New York

PRESENT:

Voting Members

Edward Stephan, Chairman
John Baiardi
Madison N. Milhous
Dennis Puleston
James Wells, Jr.
Peter Weyl representing J. R. Schubel

Advisory Members, Guests & Staff

Carlyn Larson
Dennis Moran representing Herbert Davids
Edith Tanenbaum
Pieter VanVolkenburgh representing Anthony Taormina
Donald Weir representing Richard Marks

Marshall Nelson, Corps of Engineers
Edwin S. Furman, Southampton Environmental Board
David M. Chase, Sea Grant Advisory Service
John Scotti, Sea Grant Advisory Service
Edward Matthews, Sea Grant Advisory Service
Ellyn Friedland, Boating Pollution Control Committee
Judah Richards, Boating Pollution Control Committee
William Warner, Town of Oyster Bay, Dept. Public Works
Andrew Yerman, NYS Dept. Env. Conservation, Stony Brook
Jeff Sama, Town of Oyster Bay, Dept. Public Works

Clarke Williams, Research Administrator
DeWitt Davies, Principal Planner
Sy Robbins, Planner
Ronald Verbarg, Planner

A regular meeting of the Regional Marine Resources Council was held on Monday, June 6, 1977 at 2:10 p.m. in the Conference Room of the H. Lee Dennison Office Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, New York. Admiral Edward C. Stephan presided.

MINUTES

The Minutes of the 16 May 1977 meeting were approved as mailed to the membership.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

- A. The Chairman introduced two new voting members to the MRC from Nassau County who were recently appointed by the Regional Planning Board for terms ending 12/79 - Mr. Madison N. Milhous (Sr. Environmental Engineer, LILCO) and Mr. James R. Wells, Jr. (business & military background).

Two voting member vacancies still exist on the MRC from Suffolk County due to the resignations of Mrs. Carl and Mr. Vanderborgh. The Chairman stated that a letter was received from Mrs. Carl indicating her desire that her resignation remain firm due to the fact that she may not return to Long Island after the completion of her world-wide voyage.

- B. A discussion was then held on the arrangements for the Sea Grant/MRC field trip, scheduled for Monday, June 20 to:
1. the Sea Grant pilot project fish deboning operation at Stewarts Fish Market in Amagansett;
 2. the existing commercial fishing facilities and the site proposed for expansion of facilities at Shinnecock Inlet; and
 3. the site proposed for commercial piers/docks at the head of Shinnecock Bay.

This field trip will take place in lieu of the regularly scheduled MRC meeting on this date. Approximately 10 people indicated their interest in attending. The staff stated that it would provide details on transportation arrangements, etc. with the next MRC mailing. Sea Grant indicated that it would provide coach bus transportation for the trip.

MARINE FISHERIES SUBPLAN

Mr. Davies stated that copies of the draft Marine Fisheries Subplan would not be available for distribution until a later date. The only major content change that occurred in the draft report since the 16 May MRC meeting, was that relating to the recommendations on aquaculture activities and the preparation of a survey map showing titles to underwater lands in Peconic and Gardiners Bays by Suffolk County. The draft recommendations on these two issues are shown in Attachment A. Comments were solicited from the membership.

Reference was made to the conference on aquaculture scheduled for the fall of 1977 and co-sponsored by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and NYOSL. Mr. Pieter VanVolkenburgh, NYSDEC, stated that the conference would probably focus on jurisdictional and administrative issues; scientific topics, such as aquacultural techniques, etc. would not be stressed. Dr. Williams raised the possibility of an additional conference on the scientific aspects of aquaculture in Long Island waters to be held in the distant future. Such a conference could be structured similar to that held by the MRC in 1968, but with more attention paid to the culture of diverse plant and animal species. (The 1968 conference focused primarily on oyster culture.)

Minutes of the Meeting of June 6, 1977DISCUSSION OF MARINE SANITATION DEVICES

Sy Robbins reviewed for the Council the status of present Federal, State and local laws pertaining to the installation and use of marine sanitation devices. On January 29, 1976 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency issued, in the Federal Register, a change in the Federal "no-discharge" policy and the requirement for holding tanks for marine sanitation devices. Basically, the new EPA regulations allow the use of Coast Guard certified marine sanitation devices with overboard discharge in all tidal waters, as long as effluents have no more than 1000 total coliform per 100 milliliters and no visible floating solids. These regulations became effective on January 30, 1977, and supercede all State and local regulations, according to Section 312(f)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. Section 312(f)(2) of the same act allows a State to petition EPA to declare no-discharge zones in sensitive waters like bathing areas, shellfish areas, fish spawning areas, etc. However, the State must show why such a no-discharge is necessary, and show that sufficient pump-out facilities for holding tanks are available.

At the same time, existing New York State Environmental Conservation Law requires secondary treatment for all discharges into the surface waters of the State (section 17-0509.2), which mandates at least 85% removal for suspended solids and BOD, and total removal of floating and settleable solids. Since no marine sanitation device can achieve these standards, New York State law in effect requires the use of holding tanks.

Mr. Judah Richards of the Boating Pollution Control Committee presented his organization's views on the issue of marine sanitation devices. The Boating Pollution Control Committee had fought in Congress for many years to remove the holding tank requirement. They are in favor of the new EPA regulations, and feel that the contribution of boats to water pollution is miniscule when compared to stormwater runoff. They feel that no-discharge zones are unnecessary, and that the establishment of such zones would create havoc with long distance boats. In addition, the present conflict between Federal and State law makes the choice of devices impossible for boatmen, and has led to a general disregard for both statutes.

Mr. Andrew Yerman of the NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation described the work that his agency was doing to formulate a Department policy on marine sanitation devices. A technical committee has been formed, headed by Dr. Leo Hetling of the Pure Waters Division, to review the technical aspects of marine sanitation device operations. Thus far they have not found a marine sanitation device that will meet existing State standards for settleable solids. This committee will formulate policy options to present to the Commissioner of DEC. Admiral Stephan indicated that the MRC would be glad to review the recommendations of the committee.

PRESENTATION OF MRC DREDGING GUIDELINES

Sy Robbins presented the final draft (dated 6/6/77) of the Navigation Channel and Spoil Disposal Guidelines prepared by the Dredging Advisory Committee. Dennis Puleston noted that guideline A.13 did not mention times of wildlife breeding (May 1-August 15). David Chase pointed out that the temperature used by guideline A.15 (50°) was probably too high, and that clams are active at temperatures down to 40° or 41°F. Admiral Stephan asked for a vote on the guidelines to approve

Minutes of the Meeting of June 6, 1977

their inclusion in an updated version of the MRC Guidelines for Long Island Coastal Management. Mr. Wells moved for their approval, and Mr. Milhous seconded. All present voted affirmatively, with the understanding that guidelines A.13 and A.15 would undergo further revision. The staff was instructed to prepare a revised set of dredging guidelines for review at a future MRC meeting. (Note: The guidelines distributed at the meeting are contained in Attachment B.)

The meeting adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

6 June 1977 MRC Meeting

New York State, Suffolk County and the towns in Nassau and Suffolk Counties should adopt policies on aquaculture and related activities in Long Island marine waters. These policies should be based on an analysis of the potential of aquaculture as a marine based industry in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, and the social and economic costs and benefits of implementing alternative management strategies. Some of the information supporting this analysis is not readily available to decisionmakers.

The culture of oysters on Long Island bay bottoms controlled by private interests has been very successful, and this activity supports an important local industry. The artificial or controlled propagation of other marine species should be the subject of additional research.²⁷ This research should identify the physical, chemical, and biological marine environments suitable for various types of aquaculture. Other questions that should be addressed include

1. What opportunities exist for the artificial or controlled propagation of shellfish, finfish, marine plants, and other species in Nassau-Suffolk marine waters?;
2. How does shellfish (oyster, hard clam) production on leased ground compare with natural shellfish production on public underwater lands?;
3. Is there a demand for additional leased underwater acreage for aquaculture purposes in the Nassau-Suffolk marine environment?;
4. What are the costs to the public (both in terms of monetary cost, e.g., restricted access of commercial fishermen to work leased areas, and non-monetary cost to other traditional users)

DRAFT

attributable to the implementation of a leasing program?; and

5. What are the benefits in terms of jobs, income, and food production that are expected to accrue to the region should an aquacultural program be implemented?

Since definitive information on these matters is not readily available, this plan recommends that the appropriate authorities reserve the option of allocating a portion of their respective marine areas for oyster culture and the conduct of other aquaculture projects under private management. Productive marine areas should be reserved and maintained for use by the general public.

Suffolk County should implement that portion of Chapter 990 of the Laws of New York State pertaining to the preparation of a

survey map showing titles to underwater lands in the Peconic and Gardiners Bays. The principal benefits of survey, title search, and mapping would be the identification of underwater tracts covered under previous grants, and the identification of underwater lands open to full public access.



Regional Marine Resources Council

A COMMITTEE OF THE NASSAU-SUFFOLK REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD



Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, L. I., N. Y. 11787

Telephone (516) ~~224-2500~~ 979-2935

Navigation Channel Dredging & Spoil Disposal Guidelines (Draft 6/6/77)

Introduction - The following guidelines are an update and elaboration of the existing Regional Marine Resources Council dredging and spoil disposal guidelines as they pertain to navigation channel projects, although many will also be relevant to other types of dredging. These new guidelines set forth planning "rules of thumb" as specifically and quantitatively as is presently possible, while recognizing the need to take local conditions into account. They are intended to be used as planning tools by those who wish to design or review dredging projects; they are not intended to dictate engineering specifications or regulatory requirements. The application of these guidelines should result in a clearer understanding of the reasoning behind the design and execution of channel dredging projects, and thus should help ensure greater public acceptance and swifter regulatory processing.

Dredging Guidelines

- A.1 Determine the need for maintenance dredging of navigation channels through periodic field surveys and investigations of accidents. Avoid dredging, wherever possible, through the movement, alteration, or addition of navigation aids, or through the establishment or enforcement of traffic control regulations.

Explanation: The "maintenance" of navigation channels should include the provision and accurate positioning of adequate channel markings. Channels need not be maintained, especially where natural shifting of bottom sediments occurs, as long as the designated channel dimensions are available, the channel can be accurately marked, and navigation of channel curves is feasible. Accurate channel marking and enforcement of traffic control measures (e.g., speed, passing rules) should reduce the number of accidents and the demands for maintenance dredging.

- A.2 Cease to maintain underutilized navigation channels through or adjacent to highly productive and sensitive natural areas whenever reasonable alternative routes exist.

Explanation: The need for navigation channel maintenance should be based on present and potential usage, and should take into consideration dredging, spoil disposal, and boating impacts on the environmental values of wetlands, shellfish beds, etc.

- A.3 Create new navigation channels only when the facilities to be served are vital to the economic and social development of the surrounding area and only when such facilities cannot reasonably be located adjacent to existing channels or open water.

Explanation: The high potential environmental costs of dredging new channels should be given considerable weight in the planning process. The availability of vacant land, and the expansion capacity of existing facilities adjacent to existing channels or open water should be evaluated before new channels are dredged.

- A.4 Commence the dredging of new navigation channels, or the deepening or widening of existing channels, only after the effects of such projects on ground-water resources have been reasonably determined and found to be environmentally acceptable.

Explanation: Detailed hydrologic studies should be conducted, especially where confining sediment layers may be present or where a significant freshwater interface exists (e.g., within streams).

- A.5 Designate the maintenance depth of navigation channels utilized only by recreational boating traffic so as to provide, at Mean Low Water, a 3 ft clearance for 90% of the boats presently using, or reasonably expected to be using such channels, given the location, depth, and other characteristics of the water body(s) involved.

Explanation: The depths of navigation channels should provide for safe navigation at low tide and should be based on a detailed analysis of the number and types (drafts) of boats utilizing the channels. Channel depth design should not be based on a small percentage of inappropriately large boats that may be utilizing a channel.

- A.6 Designate the maintenance depth of navigation channels serving commercial (industrial) facilities centers so as to provide, at Mean Low Water, a 3 ft clearance for the largest class of vessels using, or reasonably expected to be using, such channels.

Explanation: The drafts of commercial vessels should be the primary concern in the design of channels serving major commercial areas, even though large numbers of smaller recreational boats may also be utilizing such channels.

- A.7 Designate the maintenance width of navigation channels serving boat ramps at approximately 50 ft, marinas and other recreational facilities at up to 100 ft, and major commercial facilities at up to 200 ft, unless wind, current, or other unique local conditions necessitate the greater separation of boating traffic.

Explanation: The size range of boats utilizing navigation channels should be a primary consideration in the design of channel widths. The need for wide channels and large traffic lane separations should be minimized by establishing and enforcing channel speed and passing regulations.

- A.8 Locate new navigation channels so as to provide at least a 500 ft buffer zone between boating traffic and sensitive natural areas (e.g., wetlands, wildlife sanctuaries), rapidly eroding shorelines, or bathing beaches, unless smaller buffer zones can be shown to be unavoidable and/or appropriate.

Explanation: Channel location should take into account the impacts of boat-related turbidity, waves, fumes, noise, etc., on coastal resources and human uses.

- A.9 Limit the allowable "overdepths" during dredging operations to no more than 2 ft so as to minimize spoil volumes and avoid the creation of irregular channel bottoms or deep holes.

Explanation: Some overdredging should be expected if desired channel depths are to be attained, since limitations exist on the accuracy of dredging techniques. Follow-up surveys should be conducted to ascertain new channel dimensions.

- A.10 Limit "premaintenance" of navigation channels to those few areas that are highly prone to shoaling and to depths for which cost-effectiveness can be shown.

Explanation: Reductions in maintenance frequency through premaintenance should be demonstrated and weighed against increased economic and environmental costs.

- A.11 Limit slopes on navigation channel sides, based on slumping characteristics, up to a maximum slope of 1 on 3. Adjust channel locations and widths, if possible, to minimize slumping of adjacent lands or mud flats.

Explanation: Planning for new (or enlarged) navigation channels should include an analysis of sediment properties within the right-of-way to determine stable slope angles. Slopes should be limited so as to prevent rapid infilling of the channel. The effects of unavoidable slumping on bordering bottom and uplands should also be considered.

- A.12 Limit maximum changes, due to navigation channel dredging, of water levels at the heads of embayments at Mean Low Water and Mean High Water to 3 inches, or 5% of the mean tidal range, whichever is less.

Explanation: Channel dredging operations at the mouths or interiors of embayments with restricted tidal ranges should be monitored closely so that undesirable impacts due to tidal range changes can be avoided, including changes in salinity, exposure of mudflats, drowning of low-lying lands, etc.

- A.13 Perform navigation channel dredging operations so as to minimize interference with boating and shoreline activities.

Explanation: The timing of channel dredging operations should cause as little inconvenience as possible to other users of the coastal zone. The peak boating and bathing months between Memorial Day and Labor Day should be avoided, if possible.

- A.14 Perform major navigation channel dredging operations involving more than 10,000 cubic yards of fine grained sediments (greater than 20%, by weight, of particles

less than 1/16 mm in diameter) only during winter months (late September to late March), if possible, so as to minimize potential impacts on fish and shellfish spawning, and rapid algal and attached plant growth.

Explanation: Channel dredging operations involving large volumes of fine grained material have a high potential for adverse biological impacts and should be scheduled, whenever possible, during those times of the year when releases of nutrients, and increases in turbidity (reductions in light penetration) will have the smallest impacts on important local biota.

- A.15 Require the removal and/or transplantation of significant hard clam stocks located within the right-of-ways of navigation channels prior to the initiation of dredging operations; and limit sedimentation depths (resulting from dredging operations) outside of the right-of-ways to less than 1/2 inch during periods when water temperatures are less than 50° F and hard clams are dormant.

Explanation: Sampling for hard clam populations should be conducted prior to channel dredging. Sedimentation should be limited during times of clam inactivity to prevent burial of clam siphons.

Spoil Disposal Guidelines

- B.1 Develop long-range spoil disposal management strategies for each navigation channel, and identify and, if necessary, reserve sites for long-term spoil management.

Explanation: Periodic maintenance of navigation channels is inevitable, and planning should consider future as well as present spoil disposal needs.

- B.2 Use unpolluted coarse grained spoils (sand and gravel fractions, 1/16 mm or larger in diameter, comprising more than 80%, by weight) for beach nourishment, shoreline development or stabilization, and the creation of wetland or upland habitats.

Explanation: Clean coarse grained spoils should be considered a resource and should be put to constructive use.

- B.3 Use unpolluted fine grained spoils (silt and clay fractions, less than 1/16 mm in diameter, comprising more than 20%, by weight) for beach nourishment only on beaches fronting well flushed waters (Pollution Susceptibility 50 or less as indicated on Long Island CZM maps); and for shoreline development or stabilization, and habitat creation only when suspended solids in spoil site effluents can be kept to less than 8 grams/liter (8,000 ppm) above background levels in bordering receiving waters.

Explanation: Unpolluted fine grained spoils should be considered a resource and should be used for constructive purposes consistent with their physical properties. Special conditions, safeguards, and management techniques, including screening or biological filtering of effluents, should be employed to prevent turbidity impacts on bordering receiving waters.

- B.4 Use fine grained organic rich spoils (loss on ignition or volatile solids greater than 5%) for beach nourishment only where guideline B.3 is satisfied and undesirable residues will not remain on the beach; and for shoreline development or stabilization, and habitat creation only where guideline B.3 is satisfied and significant nutrient enrichment of bordering waters can be prevented.

Explanation: Fine grained dredge spoil with high organic contents should be used for constructive purposes but should be given additional treatment, including the use of physical, chemical, and biological methods to minimize the potential for eutrophication of bordering receiving waters.

- B.5 Use dredge spoil polluted with grease, oil, pesticides, heavy metals, etc. for beach nourishment, shoreline development, or habitat creation only after adequate pretreatment, or on-site treatment, so as to assure that undesirable pollutants do not return to bordering waterways.

Explanation: Planning should provide for pretreatment of polluted spoils at special management areas, or for adequate treatment at the actual spoil disposal site. Inland disposal (e.g., in landfills) and open water disposal (e.g., in Long Island Sound or the New York Bight) should not be considered viable longterm management techniques for polluted spoils.

- B.6 Use unpolluted or properly pretreated dredge spoils to fill in deep, anoxic unproductive, man-made holes in channel and bay bottoms, and cap with material compatible with surrounding sediments, if necessary.

Explanation: Man-made deep holes are often undesirable sediment traps and should be restored to a condition compatible with the surrounding natural bottoms. Naturally occurring deep holes usually indicate severe scouring conditions and should not be considered suitable sites for spoil disposal.

- B.7 Use open water disposal for dredge spoils only after all other alternatives have been found to be infeasible.

Explanation: Open water disposal is not a constructive use of dredge spoil and should not be considered a desirable long-term disposal method where other feasible alternatives exist.

- B.8 Prevent the deposition of dredge spoils on intertidal marshes, high marshes, salt meadows, or coastal fresh marshes as defined under New York State's tidal and freshwater wetlands acts.

Explanation: The disposal of dredge spoil should take into consideration the values of wetlands for marine food production, wildlife habitat, flood and storm surge control, sedimentation control, water purification, recreation, education and research, open space and aesthetic appreciation, etc.

- B.9 Use dredge spoils for beach nourishment during the period from late November through early March, if possible, and deposit spoils no closer than 1/2 mile from inlets lacking protective jetties, and "downdrift" of inlets where littoral transport is basically unidirectional.

Explanation: Beach nourishment operations should be scheduled so as to avoid conflicts with shoreline users, including recreational fishing, and should be designed so as to minimize the likelihood that spoils will be transported back into inlet channels and embayments.

- B.10 Select spoil site locations and utilize management techniques so as to minimize erosion from water and wind. Use dewatering techniques to assure drying within two years of the time of deposition.

Explanation: Areas of high wave, water current, or wind erosion should not be selected as spoil management sites. Fringing wetlands, sand fences, and upland vegetation should be used to prevent erosion, and vegetation or shallow wells should be used to promote drying.

APPENDIX E

MEETING NOTICES OF CZM MEETINGS SPONSORED BY THE
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

OF NASSAU COUNTY

FIVE TOWNS • GLEN COVE • GREAT NECK • HEMPSTEAD CENTRAL • HEMPSTEAD EAST • HEMPSTEAD SOUTH
LONG BEACH • OYSTER BAY • PORT WASHINGTON • MANHASSET • ROSLYN • SEWANHAKA • WESTBURY

2786 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE, LEVITTOWN, N.Y. 11756

January 7, 1977

Dear Community Leader,

The League of Women Voters of Nassau County invites you to attend any of the following important meetings on Coastal Zone Management.

FEBRUARY 2	8:30 P.M.	LONG BEACH Nassau County Arena Mezzanine Level Magnolia Blvd. & Bay Drive Long Beach
February 9	8:00 P.M.	NORTH SHORE Church of Our Saviour Lutheran 1901 Northern Blvd. Manhasset
MARCH 2	8:00 P.M.	SOUTH SHORE Wantagh Public Library 3285 Park Ave. Wantagh

The Coastal Zone Management Act passed by Congress in 1972 provides federal funds to the coastal states for the development and implementation of statewide coastal zone management programs. The law requires that the public as well as all levels of government participate in developing these programs.

If you live, work or play on Long Island you will be affected. We encourage all interests - commercial - environmental - recreational - governmental - and private citizens to come and help make decisions about the future of our shorelines.

The program for the three meetings will be:

.DR. LEE KOPPELMAN, Executive Director
Nassau-Suffolk Planning Board

.A slide show prepared by the League of Women Voters

.STATEMENTS and QUESTIONS from the public

The League of Women Voters is sponsoring these meetings to urge full citizen participation. If you wish to express your views and concerns you will have the opportunity to make a 3 minute statement.

We hope that you will come to this meeting and bring others. Your help is needed to promote efficiency and coordination in the development of our coastal areas.

For further information call 379-3885.

Sincerely,

Sandra Mintz
Sandra Mintz, President

Helen Moyer
Helen Moyer, Land Use Director
League of Women Voters of Nassau Co.

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF SUFFOLK COUNTY

Ann Sielman, President 18 Woodhollow Lane, Huntington, New York 11743 (516) HA 1-3217

BEACHES ---- for whom????

POWER PLANTS ---- where????

MARINAS ---- where, how many????

OIL FACILITIES ---- what impact????

PARKS ---- what kind????

FISHING ---- where, how????

Are these some of the questions you are asking? What problems do you see and what ideas do you have about COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT?

The League of Women Voters of Suffolk County invites you, the members of your group and any one who cares about Long Island's coast to a

CITIZENS FORUM ON COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

with Lee Koppelman, Director of the Nassau-Suffolk Planning Board

in Hauppauge

and Riverhead

County Legislative
Hearing Room
Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1977

New Riverhead Town Hall

Friday, Feb. 18, 1977

8:00 PM

8:00 PM

LET YOUR VOICE BE HEARD BY THOSE WHO PLAN YOUR FUTURE.

Laetitia Bradley, Coordinator
Adelaide Flatau
Ceci Tripp
Ruth Whiteside
Carole Somol
Ann Wickham

For more information call
the League of Women Voters
724-7425 Smithtown
549-4171 Huntington
734-7377 Cutchogue
422-0287 Babylon

APPENDIX F

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES ON NSRPB's CZM PROGRAM

Balletta favors oil drilling

"Atlantic offshore drilling is essential to break the Arab stranglehold on the nation's energy supply and speed the economic recovery of the Northeast," Vincent R. Balletta Jr. said last night at a meeting of the Citizens Participation Committee of the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning board.

The Port Washington Republican, a member of the regional board and the Nassau County Planning Commission, is a candidate for Congress for the 6th District of Nassau. His comment came during discussion of the impact of drilling in the Baltimore Canyon and the Georges Bank regions, parts of which are within 70 miles of Long Island.

Lee E. Koppleman, the planning board's executive director, noted that Balletta's strong comment was "not the view of the two county executives — Ralph Caso and John V.N. Klein," both Republicans nor of the regional planning board which he said, has not yet reached a definite view.

"The high cost of energy on Long Island and in the Northeast is one of the prime reasons for the hemorrhage of jobs and industry from the region to the South and East, where energy is much cheaper," Balletta said.

Pointing out that the nation is now importing 41 per cent of its oil, Balletta calmed that another Arab oil embargo would "hit us twice as hard as the last one." He said the economic impact would be "catastrophic in the Northeast, which is totally reliant on imported oil."

He also claimed that failure to develop additional oil supplies could force heavy reliance on nuclear energy, "with consequences that might seriously threaten the environment."

"The drilling area is far enough away and current offshore drilling technology is sophisticated enough to preclude any real danger to Long Island's wetlands and beaches," he said.

its impact from exploration through development to production — was given by Isreal Wilentz, resource planner with the regional board. Among his points:

- Exploration has little onshore impact. It is with development that service bases and additional personnel are brought to a region.

- Service bases would not be built and run by the oil companies but by a special company which would rent space and equipment to the oil companies.

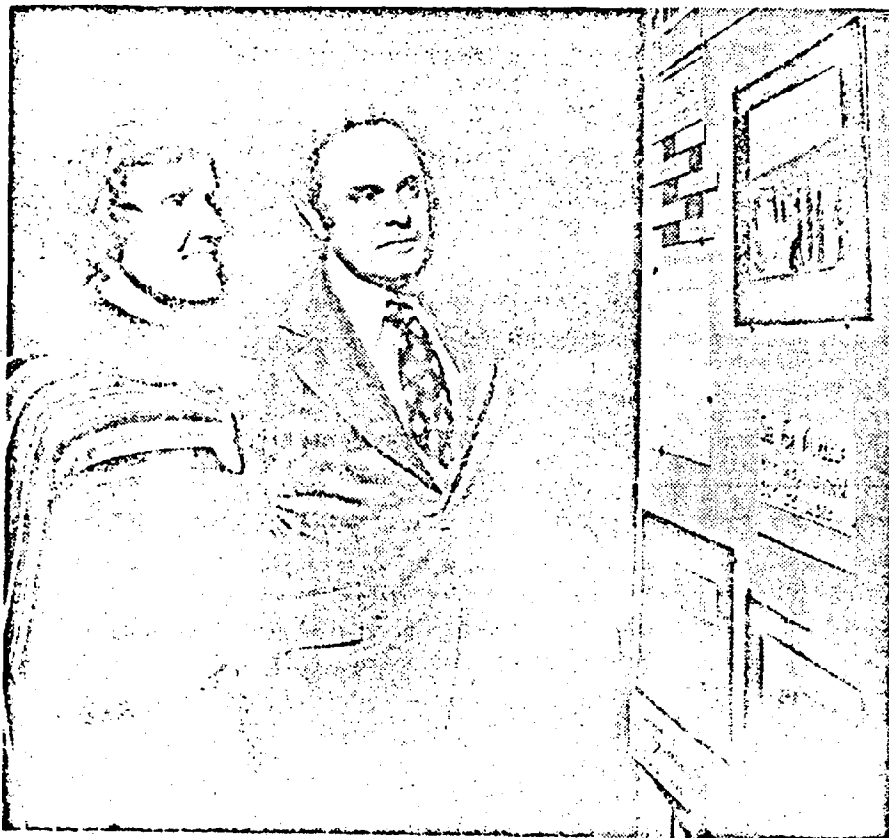
- Each drill platform can accommodate 50 wells.

- Transfer of oil from the offshore wells would most probably be by pipeline, and most probably not to Long Island.

- With the production of offshore oil, imports would decline, which would simply mean that the domestic oil would replace the imported oil at existing refineries. New refineries would probably not be needed.

- With gas, however, it would be different, since Long Island needs it badly. "But gas is more acceptable — it's easier to handle and it is non-polluting, even though it has to be 'stenched' before marketing."

LONG ISLAND PRESS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1977



COASTAL PLANNING SESSION: Going over a display on coastal zone management at a meeting in Hauppauge set up by the Suffolk League of Women Voters are program coordinator Lactitia Bradley and Lee Koppelman, director of the Nassau-Suffolk Planning Board. The League called a citizen's forum on the future of Long Island's coastal assets and how they should be developed, by whom and for whom. (Carl Rozycki Photo)

Offshore Plans Held Essential

Hauppauge — Offshore drilling for oil and gas in the Atlantic is "essential" for the nation and Long Island in particular, a Nassau County political and planning figure told a group here.

The speaker was Vincent R. Balletta, a member of the bicounty regional planning board, Nassau County Planning Board and currently the Republican candidate for incumbent Rep. Lester Wolff's (D-Kensington) seat. Balletta was addressing the citizens participation committee affiliated with the current coastal zone management study conducted by the regional group. And while Balletta emphasized he was giving only his personal views he left little doubt where he stood.

"Atlantic off-shore oil drilling is essential to break the Arab stranglehold on the nation's energy supply and speed the economic recovery of the Northeast," he said in his talk Tuesday.

Balletta said that there could be "no real danger" to the Island's wetlands and beaches from the present off-shore sites, 60 miles away. And he said Long Islanders should not be "parochial" and "should think of the common good rather than only Long Island. —Tom Morris

Nassau 8/19/76

Coastline Plan Called Faulty But Valuable

By Aileen Jacobson

Long Beach—Lee Koppelman, executive director of the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board, took suggestions and answered questions at a public meeting last night about a federally funded program that would provide a plan for managing the future of Long Island's coastline. But first, he criticized the program heavily.

Yesterday's meeting, sponsored by the Nassau County League of Women Voters, was one of several scheduled to allow the board to sample public opinion on the future development of Long Island's coastline. The survey process is required by federal law and the plan, when it is completed, must be approved by the federal government.

Koppelman said that the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, which provides funds to develop such a plan, provided only \$120,000 in the past year for preparing the study, and does not allow criticism of outer continental shelf activities, such as offshore drilling.

"In my opinion, I do not think it is workable," he said. The comprehensive plan will require county, state and federal approval, he said, and added, "I hope we all live long enough to see it carried out."

But he said that creating the plan still has value for Long Island because about 80 per cent of the coastline is privately owned, and much of the rest is controlled by local municipalities rather than the federal government. A citizens' task force of about 70 people has been meeting for more than a year, he said, and has prepared a book-length list identifying goals for a coastal program.

The plan is supposed to ensure a balance between economic, recreational and ecological concerns, such as controlling the amount of industry that may be built and other uses of the coastline, such as fishing or swimming. It could recommend changes in local laws or in land use.

Koppelman told the audience of 70 persons that the coastline of Long Beach was largely a "fait accompli." The citizens' committee, he said, recommended greater access to beaches by commercial fishermen and identified erosion problems at Point Lookout and the rest of the beach.

Koppelman said he would return with the plan in the fall, for further public comment, before its completion, expected by the end of the year. Koppelman will speak and listen again in Manhattan next Wednesday, and in Long Beach on March 2.

COASTAL ZONE
INFORMATION CENTER

